CHANCES.
...N HAVING $1,000 CAN ...usiness that will pay $500 per ...ibune office.
...PLIN & MURPHY, 81 ...
...ntion, $5,000. ...ything necessary, $7,000. ..., very cheap, $250. ...locality, $700. ...mers, $1,000. ...on-st., $1,000. ...rt of the city, $2,800. ...daily, $2,000. ...own house, $3,500. ...siness chances at the lowest ...
...CK OF GENERAL MER... ...oom; best location in town; ...no better point for trade ...Iowa. Call on or address ...SCOTT BROS., Mapleton.
...PLETE BOOK AND JOB ...very requisite. A bargain ...Tribune office.
...RY AND BOARDING ...Ada-st., doing good busi... ...ostly new; good reason for ...
...CERY—STOCK ABOUT ...; good stand and business.
...CHANGE FOR CHICAGO ...r city limits—A first-class ... with one acre of land hand... ...Ill., five minutes' walk from ...EWING, Palace drug-store, ...
...T-MARKET ON WEST ...; next large grocery stock.
... AND TOBACCO STOCK ...rent $80; on Madison-st.; a ...ribune office.
...STAURANT ON NORTH ...good business. Address D ...
...RY STOCK ON ONE OF ...the West Side; fine location. ...
... AND TOBACCO STORE ...rade; stock and fixtures $800; ...ddress D 20, Tribune office.
...CK GROCERIES; ALL ...price, with horse and wagon. ...
...RY ON NORTH SIDE; ...$1,300; good business. D 25, ...
...CK OF GROCERIES ON ...d, steady trade. Address D ...
...WARE STORE WITH AL-V ...first-class trade in Northern ...H. BALSBAUGH, Elgin, Ill.
... AND FURNITURE OF A ...-house of 28 rooms on Mich... ...business. ANDREWS, BUR... ...Washington-st.
...LL STOCK DRY GOODS ...ssmaking connected; living ...; bargain. K 36, Tribune.
...OKING FOR RELIABLE ...siness in goods yielding fair ...ontauk Block.
...LE—A 30-ROOM HOTEL, ...stern Indiana Railroad depot; ...to 150 persons in dining-room ...n for 9 years; good bar trade; ...of business. Apply at 438 ...Eldridge court.
...MAN WITH SMALL CAP... ...cal workman buying factory ...facturing sealing-wax; also to ...; an excellent chance; $400 ...with railroad and bank ... ...Address for one week K 37, ...
...OR MORE PARTIES TO ...in a well established manu... ...Chicago, paying regular divi... ...st 8 per cent; satisfactory ...red to a leading Chicago bank. ...Room 15 Tribune Building.
...R SALE.
...NEWSPAPERS IN CLEAN, ...table for laundries, furniture ...0 or over, at 50 cents per 100, ...Illinois-st.
...AP—3 FINE BILLIARD, ...billiard-tables; new and sec... ...23 South Franklin-st.
...PARK-AV.—A COTTAGE ...and lease. H. A. GOODRICH, ...
... FRAME MACHINE-SHOP ...to be removed from prem... ...and Ohio-sts; also 30 horse... ...er in good running order. ...ARK, RAFFEN & CO.
...FFICE FIXTURES.
...ND OFFICE FURNITURE ... SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.
...OFFERING OUR NEW DE... ...as also an assortment of ... & Urban, Mosler, and Cincin... ...prices for cash. J. GREEN... ...Agents Detroit safes, 84 Dear...
...BOOKS.
...TIRE LIBRARIES, MAG... ...rios any kind; cash paid for ...er Madison and Dearborn-sts.
...OR SALE.
...nd magazines bought and sold. ...er's Magazine wanted. ...Store, No. 2 Arcade-court.
...LLANEOUS.
... FOR LADIES DURING ...of care and professional at... ...n Buren-st.
...AR AND GRAVEL ROOF... ...roofs repaired by J. WILKES ...West Washington-st.
... CEMENT PAVING DONE, ...etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Man... ..., Room 10.
...—A HEALTHY FEMALE ...For particulars call at 518 Di...
...R LADIES DURING CON... ...and cheap, by MRS. MULLER, ...653 West Monroe-st.
... THREE PATENTS LATE ...to raise money for immediate ...ble figures. Address or call for ...use, Halsted and Jackson-sts.
...OUR OLD COIN—THE IL... ...atalogue will be out soon. ...EVENS & CO., 90 Randolph-st.
...ERMICIDES.
...E GERMICIDE ...r from sewer-gas, bad odors, ...hould have them. Cost $2 for ...r inspection. It saves ten times ...Keeps the house sweet and the ...should not live in a house with... ...dress 305 Wabash-av.
...EWRITER OR CALIGRAPH ...that will do good work. Address ...Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.
...BUY FOR CASH STOCK OF ...s, and house-furnishing goods, ...be cheap for cash. Address K ...

...ST AID TO THE INJURED.
...une: The subject of Dr. ...re yesterday at the rooms ...Instruction of First Aid to ..."Emergencies Arising from ...nd Cold and Poison." He ...
...id manner to extinguish ...othing catches fire is to wrap ...rself, in a heavy woolen rug ...ll on the floor as rapidly as ...r superficial burn extending ...ace should be bathed with ...parts of sweet-oil and lime... ...A simple burn may be treat... ...ng out in warm soda-water. ...may be made, if more con... ...powdered starch, or fuller's ...e let the dressings remain ...unless it is absolutely nec... ...them. Frozen limbs should ...ly. The patient should be ...om, and the limb bathed in ...s wrung out in ice-water. ...egins to tingle, the bathing ...and the temperature of the ...sed.
...e of a venomous serpent the ...f of sucking the wound with ...e first things to be resorted ...is in the circulation the use ...or whisky, in quantities pow... ...roduce intoxication, must be ...bite of a mad dog should be ...by a pencil of lunar-caustic, ...f irons heated white. The ...rophobic poison is that it re... ...where the bite occurs for ...weeks, and not until this ...does it become dangerous. ...reon of London, allowed him... ...o less than eighty times by ...me successfully cauterizing ...ell a victim to his own tem... ...r one day he was found dead ...from his own hand. A state... ...his papers that he had neg... ...ation too long, and, feeling ...of hydrophobia, he preferred ...long agony."

...by coughs that Hale's Honey ...ar would cure. ...Drops cure in one minute.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1884—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
PALACE OF TRADE
117 TO 123 STATE ST.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY! OFFERING!

500 SEAL PLUSH COATS.

We have purchased this lot the past week at less than

One-Half Their Actual Cost,

And will offer them at unprecedented

Mark Down Prices $40 and $50 EACH.

These same Garments have retailed during the season readily at

$65 and $75 Each.

Being bargains will sell readily, and would therefore invite early inspection.

117 to 123 State-st.

SHIRTS

MADE TO ORDER.

WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.,

Solicit an inspection of their stock of SPRING STYLES FANCY SHIRTINGS, which embraces all the choicest French patterns. All styles White and Colored Shirts and Night Shirts ready-made and made to order.
PRICES REASONABLE.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,
TAILORS,
SPRING AND SUMMER FABRICS
Are being daily received. Styles for the season prepared.
163 and 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

SPRING FABRICS.
We are now prepared with a full line for the season.
J. B. HALL & CO., Tailors,
128 Dearborn-st.

NOTICE.
Property-owners wishing to make ready sales in any part of the city will find it to their interest to confer with us. Also buyers wishing anything in the city or county can have the entire market placed before them through us by the Daily Real Estate Board.
PIERCE & WARE,
143 LA SALLE-ST.

AVOID HIGH RENTS BY GOING TO
Morgan Park
And buying a lovely home on a small payment down and monthly payments with low interest; convenient to Stations, Schools, Churches, etc.; 40 minutes' ride to new Board of Trade Buildings; the highest ground within 13 miles of Court-House. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st., Agents for the B. I. Land & Building Co.

FOR SALE.
Manufacturing Property on Clinton, near Adams, 80x80, with substantial building. Can sell whole for less than cost of building alone, if taken this week. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TEETH $5 to $8. VERY BEST SET. FINE FILLING. LOWEST RATES. No pain, gas, or vitalized air. Perfectly safe. DRS. McCHESNEY, Corner of Randolph and Clark-sts.

For Rent—State-st. Store,
Northwest corner Jackson-st., 60x100. Will divide to suit tenants. Apply at Room 14, 70 Madison-st.

FISCHER
Pianos are the standard of excellence among instruments of their class. Upwards of 56,000 made and sold during the 44 years of the firm's existence.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

Steam Flouring Mill & Grain Elevator FOR SALE.
A half interest in a Steam Flouring Mill and Grain Elevator, controlling the entire business of an immense acreage in one of the best wheat districts of Kansas, for sale at $15,000. A rare opening for an active man. GILLSON, BENJAMIN & CO., 97 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

A Powder Magazine Blows Up, Killing Four Boys and Obliterating the Building.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The city was jarred at 3 o'clock this afternoon by an explosion which proved, after a fire alarm had been raised, to come from the blowing up of Steele, Johnson & Co.'s powder magazine, situated in a deep and timbered ravine two and a half miles south of the city and half a mile west of the Missouri River. Several hundred men started for the scene of the accident, being guided to it by brickbats and débris which had landed fully half a mile away. A frightful sight met their gaze as they descended the sides of the ravine. Not a vestige remained of the powder-house, but an excavation filled with ashes marked its site, and the timber for an acre about was shattered and felled, while the ground was blackened and strewn with débris. The cause of the explosion was beyond conjecture until at points east and south of the powder-house a hundred yards distant the bodies of two lads were found, stripped of clothing, both headless and somewhat mangled, while the feet of two more boys were discovered on the ridge, and a gun and a cartridge-belt near. Papers lying beside one of the bodies identified it as that of Willie Mallus, one of a party of four boys who had gone hunting in the afternoon in this direction. His companions were Willie Abney, Chris Madsen, and John Stitts, and while the bodies and portions are scattered past recognition there is little doubt but that these are the ones who shared the fate of Mallus. The magazine contained six and a half tons of blasting and rifle powder. Whether the boys exploded it by firing into it or by tampering with a flue will never be known. All the boys belonged to respectable families.

Buildings half a mile from the magazine had their windows shattered and their doors split in two. Trees were leveled and torn as if raked with grape and cannister. One head was taken from a limb thirty feet high. It was the most horrible sight ever seen in the city. Coroner Kent will hold an inquest tomorrow.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Terrible Sufferings of a Youthful Victim in the Town of Lake.

A fatal case of hydrophobia was developed in the Town of Lake Monday which presented all the horrors of that dread and mysterious malady. The little frame cottage at No. 571 Root street is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. John Lyons, the husband being employed in the Union Stock-Yards. Late in the afternoon of Jan. 11, just as Elmer Lyons, 12 years old, had returned from school, he stopped in the front yard to play with a strange dog. While thus engaged the animal bit him on the right wrist. The dog at once ran away. The boy went into the house, where his mother dressed the wound. No ill effects were felt and the wound healed. Last Thursday the boy complained of pains in the head, but it was at the time supposed he had only an ordinary headache. The lad gradually grew worse, and Monday symptoms of hydrophobia were fully developed. These were pains in the head, parched condition of the throat and mouth, and a refusal to drink water or other liquids. The parents still did not know the nature of the disease, and a neighboring physician, who was called in, diagnosed the case and said that he considered that the boy was only suffering from a bad cold.

He grew worse later in the day, and then Dr. E. Kridge was sent for. He at once pronounced the case one of hydrophobia, and proceeded to treat it accordingly, administering chloral, bromide, etc. Tuesday he still grew worse, and his sufferings were terrible in the extreme. THE TRIBUNE reporter visited the house yesterday and saw the boy. He was in a delirium and unable to talk. His mother, however, said that she had no hope for his recovery, and with bitter tears bemoaned his fate.

The unfortunate boy is well aware of his impending doom and watched the reporter in the most critical manner. At times a harsh growl would escape his lips, and again he would relapse into a lethargic mood. On awakening his eyeballs would start from their sockets and a most disagreeable murmuring sound would escape from his lips. He was seated in a rocking-chair propped up with pillows and bolsters. Drs. Gunn, Lyon, and Eskridge, who attended him, said his case was hopeless. Their united skill proved of no avail, as he died at 5 o'clock. As death drew near his paroxysms were terrible. His mother approached him with a glass of water, which threw him into a spasm, during which he died.

SPORTING NEWS.

Chinn & Morgan's Great Sale of Thoroughbreds.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The sale of Chinn & Morgan's thoroughbreds here today attracted a large number of Eastern and Western buyers, and the prices obtained were extra good. The following are the principal sales:

Markland, b. c., 4 years, by Springbok—Larena, E. Heffner, Sheepshead Bay, $3,025.
Sadie McNairy, ch. f., 4, by Enquirer—Nannie McNairy, G. W. Bowen, Paris, Ky., $1,880.
Banquet, ch. c., 3, by King Ban—Belle Boyden, R. Roche, St. Louis, $1,600.
Hannibal, b. c., 3, by Harkaway—Lizzie Vic, J. M. McClelland, Jeffersonville, Ind., $1,025.
Royal Arch, ch. g., 3, by Fellowcraft—Bonnie May, T. Barrett, Brighton Beach, $1,950.
LeLogos, b. c., 2, by Lelaps—War Reel, E. Heffner, $1,905.
Burdette, ch. c., 2, by Tenbroeck—Endless, R. Roche, $1,150.
Chestnut colt, yearling, by Fellowcraft—Bonnie May, same, $1,400.
Brown colt, yearling, by Longfellow—Endless, Appleby & Johnson, New York, $1,000.
Fellow Tyler, ch. c., 2, by Fellowcraft—Rosaline, R. Puryear, Cincinnati, $900.
Bay colt, yearling, by King Ban, B. G. Thomas, Lexington, $900.
Chestnut filly, 2, by Tenbroeck—Belle Boyden, Appleby & Johnson, $750.

Others brought $300 to $500. Twenty-one head aggregated $21,225; average, $1,010.

The Narragansett Driving Association.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Narragansett Driving Association held its adjourned annual meeting this afternoon and harmoniously adjusted all existing differences. The following was the board of officers decided upon: President, J. B. Barnaby; Vice-President, F. S. Stevens; Secretary and Treasurer, E. G. Windsor; Board of Governors, Earl H. Potter, George Lewis Gower, Walter M. Greene, H. B. Winship, and George F. Wilson; Auditing Committee, J. Lippitt Snow, David Burton, and Martin Dewing.

Columbus Driving Park Association.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 27.—The Columbus Driving Park Association will hold its summer meeting July 1, 2, 3, and 4, the same dates as Toledo.

PATTI AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Adelina Patti and party arrived in a special car from St. Louis over the Burlington & Quincy Road en route to Denver and San Francisco.

THE RACE QUESTION.

The Kind of Civil-Rights Bill a Democratic Legislature Can Concoct.

Text of the Half-Way Measure Just Adopted by the Ohio Law-Makers.

Virginia's Colored Assemblymen Do Not Know Where Congressman Wise's Kitchen Is.

MISCEGENATION.

A NEGRO PUNISHED FOR MARRYING A WHITE WOMAN.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 27.—The case of Robert Bailey, colored, on trial for marrying a white girl contrary to the law of 1840, which imposes a fine of $100 and three months' imprisonment for a white person marrying one of negro blood or vice versa, was tried here today. The demurrer filed by the defense was that the law was unconstitutional under the fourteenth amendment. The Judge dismissed the demurrer, holding that the law did not legislate in favor of the white race, imposing the same penalty on a person of either race marrying a woman of the opposit race. Bailey was found guilty and given the full penalty of the law as above. The only other case under this law was tried in Cleveland and dismissed, the Judge holding the law unconstitutional.

"CIVIL RIGHTS" IN OHIO.

A DEMOCRATIC LAW WHICH DISCRIMINATES AGAINST THE NEGRO.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The first and only Civil-Rights bill passed by Congress since the late War was passed by Republicans in spite of unanimous opposition by the Democratic members. That bill provided for the protection of "all men as equal before the law." The bill passed by the Ohio Legislature does not go that far, although the preamble admits that "it is essential to just government." Respectable, well-dressed, sober, intelligent colored men are not equal before the Ohio law with white men of similar characteristics. The bill protects them only in the "privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and water, theatres, and other places of amusement." Such colored men as the Rev. James Poindexter, of this city, notwithstanding their many virtues, may be turned away from depot restaurants and depot dining-rooms, or from restaurants elsewhere, without hope of redress from the law until it has been passed upon by the courts. The Republicans in the General Assembly endeavored to amend the bill so as to leave no doubt as to its intent to protect all men as equal before the law, but the Democrats killed the proposition. It was proposed by the Republicans to include restaurants and all public eating-places outside of inns. This would have stripped the law of the doubt that now exists in it as to the privileges that may be accorded or withheld by the proprietors of depot restaurants and dining-rooms. It also would have made any restaurant accessible "to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude."

The Civil Rights bill passed by the present General Assembly does not "protect all men as equal before the law," notwithstanding its high indorsement to that effect by a colored Republican of this city who served on the Republican State Executive Committee last year. Mr. Poindexter is the gentleman referred to. His gratitude for small favors led him to say, in a letter thanking Senator Crowell and other Democrats for the passage of the bill, that this law "relieves the colored voter from expending all his energies in a struggle for his rights of citizenship, and gives him liberty to follow his convictions on measures of State and National policy, without stopping to inquire what party champions them." The situation in a nutshell is that the law exists because a public sentiment created by the Republican party forced the Democrats to enact a measure that is but partially just, whereas, if the Republicans were in power in this State they would pass a just law, as they did when they had the power in Congress.

GOV. HOADLY'S OPINION.

Gov. Hoadly, in conversation with the representative of THE TRIBUNE this evening, said that he was in favor of absolute civil and equal rights, and wanted all discrimination on account of color wiped from the statute-books of Ohio. He is in favor of equal and mixed schools throughout this State, especially since there there are mixed schools in sixty-seven counties out of the eighty-eight in the State already. He pronounced the Civil-Rights bill passed by the present Legislature an oversight and entirely unsatisfactory, and thought it should be amended during the present session. If it is not he will recommend in his next message that Sec. 4,008 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio, authorizing separate schools, be repealed, and that the colored race be given equal and civil rights in every particular. Gov. Hoadly is a very smooth talker, and no one need now be surprised to hear of his convincing the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union that he is and always was in favor of the adoption of a prohibition amendment.

THE LAW.

The following is a true copy of the law as now on file in the office of the Secretary of State:

AN ACT to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights.

WHEREAS, It is essential to just government that we recognize and protect all men as equal before the law, and that a democratic form of government should mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, persuasion, religious or political; and it being the appropriate object of legislation to enact great fundamental principles into law; therefore:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That all persons within the jurisdiction of said State shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusements, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing section by denying to any citizen, except for reasons applicable alike to all citizens of every race and color, and regardless of color or race, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay a sum not to exceed $100 to the party aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county where said offense was committed; and also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not to exceed $100, or shall be imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both; and provided, further, that a judgment in favor of the party aggrieved, or punishment upon an indictment, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 3. That no citizen of the State of Ohio possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified to serve as grand or petit juror in any court of said State on account of race or color; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than $100 or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

A. D. MARSH,
Speaker House of Representatives.
JOHN G. WARWICK, President of the Senate.

Representative Love, Republican, has introduced a Civil-Rights bill which includes restaurants and all public eating-places outside of inns.

AN ADDRESS ISSUED.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 27.—The Ohio Equal Rights Association today issued an address to the colored voters of Ohio condemning the Crowell Civil Rights bill passed by the Legislature Feb. 5.

MR. WISE'S KITCHEN.

INDIGNANT SPEECHES BY COLORED MEMBERS OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Colored people here are very much excited over the speech of Congressman John S. Wise in the House of Representatives wherein he said that colored members of the Legislature came to his house to consult him, but they always came to his kitchen. Today in the House of Delegates nearly all the colored members of that body rose to a question of personal privilege. Dodson, of Mecklenburg, was the first speaker, and while disclaiming any idea of social equality he said he did not know where Mr. Wise lived, but "that when I go to his house to see him I shall not go in his kitchen."

Harris, another member, followed in an indignant speech, saying: "As a representative of my people I am not anxious to force social equality. As a member of the General Assembly of Virginia I will say that when I go to see a gentleman on business I would like to see him at his office, a place of business where any other gentleman would be received, and not be asked to go in his kitchen. I do not know where Mr. Wise lives. I could not find his house except by direction, and I am not one of that number that saw him in his kitchen."

By this time the House was in a roar of laughter. The colored delegates were hot and rose one after another in rapid succession. Mr. Bland, a very black delegate, said: "I never went to Mr. Wise's kitchen, and never cared to go there."

Mr. Scott, a cornfield member, said: "As I have had no business with Mr. Wise in my life, I never approached him on any subject. So far as his kitchen is concerned, if the gentleman has a kitchen I don't know anything about it."

Mr. Griggs said: "I have never found Mr. Wise's house, neither do I know that he has a kitchen."

When the colored members concluded Mr. Gibson (Democrat), from Culpeper, moved that the stenographic reports of the speeches of the members who had just spoken be taken and sent at once to the Danville committee in Washington. This evoked renewed laughter.

THE MANITOBA INVASION.

Fenian Emissaries at Winnipeg Inciting the Opponents of the Dominion to Violent Measures.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—During the last few days the papers have been publishing reports of a Fenian organization being formed in Dakota and Minnesota for the purpose of joining with the people of Manitoba, who are now in an unsettled state, and aiding them in their struggle against the Dominion Government. To these reports denials have been given by gentlemen whose names were connected with the movement, notably Capt. Griggs, of Grand Forks. After the first flutter of excitement here the people generally scouted the idea of a Fenian invasion, and little attention was paid to the affair. An event transpired today, however, which lends unmistakable importance to the most incendiary reports.

ADVERTISING FOR MEN AND ARMS.

Last evening an advertisement was left at the *Free Press* counter by a young man who said it had been sent from Fort Osborne. The advertisement was signed "Lieut.-Col. Houghton, Deputy Adjutant-General." It called for 500 men to do frontier duty at Emerson and other points on the international boundary. Applications to be made at military headquarters, recruits to be of certain standard hight and age, and naming amount of pay, etc. It also asked for 1,200 volunteers as a "reserve" force, and requested citizens to loan all arms, etc., in their possession to the Government.

Before insertion Col. Houghton was communicated with, who promptly repudiated the order, and it was not published.

AN ARREST.

This morning a man named R. Ryan, an Irish Catholic, called at the same office and left the copy of a similar document, with an order for a lot or circulars. The order was taken and executed, but when Ryan returned for the circulars he was handed over to the police and locked up. There is considerable excitement in the city over the occurrence, and it is supposed that it was instigated by leaders of the Fenian movement in Grand Forks for the purpose of inciting the opponents of the Dominion Government to violent measures. There is now no doubt that the Fenian organization of the States has emissaries here to further their scheme of forming an independent colony. The prisoner is correspondent of the New York *Irish World*. He will be examined tomorrow.

M. T. POLK.

His Trial for the Theft of Almost Half a Million from the State of Tennessee Again Postponed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The announcement that the case of the State against M. T. Polk, sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment for embezzling $400,000 from the State while Treasurer, would be taken up by the Supreme Court today attracted a large crowd to the court-room. The proceedings were opened by the counsel for the accused asking for a continuance, owing to the illness of his client, who was unable to appear. The court said that there must be no delay, and that the counsel on both sides should agree upon an early day. Next Tuesday was selected and the case reset. It is evident that, unless Polk's condition interferes, the case will be heard and speedily disposed of. His counsel hope to have a new trial granted, in which event Polk will have another chance. Should the sentence of the lower court be affirmed it will of course be carried out immediately. There are three physicians in attendance upon Polk.

NATURE'S MYSTERIES.

A Mud Geyser Formed During the Flood Still Mystifying Beholders.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Powhatan mud geyser still remains a mystery. The discharge of matter from the orifice, which is about two feet in diameter and smoothly drilled in a solid rock, has ceased, but the evidences of phenomenal action remain. All efforts to measure the depths of the shaft have failed because of the force of the gaseous discharge. Heavy timber dropped endwise into the aperture, after descending below the surface, is hurled into the air with terrific force. About the orifice is a considerable mound of mud, stones, and coal thrown out by the gaseous discharge, and, as the nearest coal vein is sixty feet below the surface, the well must be at least that deep. All efforts to fire the invisible discharge force have foiled, and the water thrown out is as cold as ice, thus making it certain that heat and natural gas have nothing to do with the mystery.

A KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 27.—A tragedy took place in Marion County, Kentucky, in which Green Clayton and Wash Burke were killed, Laurence Clayton fatally wounded, and Floyd Burke shot in the arm. The tragedy originated in Laurence Clayton making some improper remark to Miss Burke, the daughter of one of the men killed. The father and sons heard of the insult and tried to make Clayton apologize, but failed. Young Clayton was sustained by his father. The two families armed themselves with pistols and guns, and when they met the tragedy was the result. The parties killed were the most respected citizens of the county and heads of large families. The tragedy was participated in by four members of the Burke family and two of the Claytons. The shooting was general and it is not known who did the killing.

A PLEA FOR EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—An earnest written appeal has been made to Gov. Pattison to either remit the penalty of death in the case of John McGinness, of Philadelphia, who murdered his mother-in-law, or grant him a long reprieve. The execution is to take place Tuesday next. The plea for Executive clemency is based on the fact that the culprit has been declared insane by a Commission appointed by the Governor, who is not satisfied with its results. It is thought the Governor will not interfere with the execution of the death-warrant.

LEASING TEXAS SCHOOL LANDS.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Texas State Land Board today fixed the minimum rent of water sections at 20 cents an acre and of unwatered sections at eight cents an acre, the letting to be by competition the 15th of April next, the leases not to exceed six years. The law fixes the minimum rent of this land at four cents per acre, but the board is, of course, authorized to put it above that figure.

SALMI MORSE.

Testimony of Mary C. Blackburn at the Coroner's Inquest on the Body.

She Describes the Encounter Between Morse and McGivney at Her Apartments.

Morse Knocked Down—McGivney's Subsequent Movements—The Inquest Adjourned Until Today.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Coroner's office was uncomfortably crowded with ladies, policemen, and jurors today during the examination by Coroner Levy into the cause of the death of Salmi Morse, whose body was found in the North River last Friday morning. Assistant or rather Sub-Assistant District-Attorney Le Roy S. Gore, who, it was hinted, was the possessor of some information which might show that Mr. Morse's death was not due to himself, but to some individual who had hitherto kept "shady," occupied a seat by Coroner Levy's side, and during the inquest took notes copiously.

MISS MARY C. BLACKBURN'S TESTIMONY.

After several witnesses had testified as to the finding of Mr. Morse's body, Miss Mary C. Blackburn was called to the chair beside Coroner Levy. She gave her name and address—No. 347 West Forty-third street—in a clear, distinct voice, and said:

"I have known Mr. Morse for fifteen years or more, and either last June or July I was under engagement with and played for him at his Twenty-third Street Theatre. Since that time I have seen him almost daily, and for some two weeks past I have been appearing in his play, 'On the Yellowstone,' at the Cosmopolitan Theatre. I last saw Mr. Morse the morning of the 22d of February, at about 2 o'clock. Mr. Morse had been at the theatre all during the performance that evening (Feb. 21), and after it was over he walked with me to my house. He said that he wanted to see Mr. Nugent, at Eighth avenue and Forty-second street, and that if I would wait for him he would shortly be back and take me to supper. I occupy the first flat, and I waited in the front parlor for about fifteen minutes. Mr. Morse came back, and we walked over to a restaurant on Eighth avenue, near Forty-second street. He appeared to be in exceedingly good humor. He ate heartily, and we talked together very pleasantly for an hour or more, during which time he smoked several cigarets."

M'GIVNEY'S ASSAULT ON MORSE.

Miss Blackburn then went on to say that they drank nothing but beer. About 1:30 they left the restaurant and walked to her house, reaching there about 2 o'clock. The witness then continued:

"Mr. Morse had something to say to me, he said, and came into the parlor with me. I made an appointment to meet him at the theatre at 10 o'clock next morning, or rather that same morning. Just then I was much alarmed to see Mr. Thomas J. McGivney, my business manager, rush into the room from my back room."

"Pardon me," interrupted a juror, "Mr. McGivney was manager for Mr. Morse's company, was he?"

"No, sir, he was not. It was my company," said Miss Blackburn, with some asperity. "Mr. McGivney," the witness went on to say, "after a short pause, rushed up to Mr. Morse, and with an oath, saying, 'You old rascal,' struck him a heavy blow, knocking him staggering over a sofa. Mr. Morse got up, lifted his hands to his head, and, saying 'Oh, my God! has it come to this?' walked rapidly out into the hall, leaving the door open. He looked rather strange. Mr. McGivney immediately followed Mr. Morse out into the street and shut the outside door. I have no idea how he got into my room, except that, as the latch does not always work, he may have found it open and gone in while I was away at supper."

M'GIVNEY'S SECOND APPEARANCE.

Miss Blackburn said McGivney had no latch-key to her rooms, at least not to her knowledge. About 5 o'clock in the morning—she not having yet retired, owing to being so upset by the mêlée—she heard a rapping at the front window, and, inquiring who was there, was answered that it was McGivney, and that he wanted to come in, as he wanted to see her. She replied it was an unseemly hour for a call, but he replied that that made no difference, he must see her. In Miss Blackburn's opinion he was much intoxicated, and seemed excited. Upon going into her room McGivney said:

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"—referring to a business transaction they had had the day before.

She did not answer and he inquired again, adding he had been tramping about the streets all night. Miss Blackburn made no reply, closed the door, and went back to her room, supposing McGivney then went out. The witness went on to say:

M'GIVNEY ACCUSED.

"The next morning, or rather that morning, I went to the theatre at 10 o'clock to keep my appointment with Mr. Morse, but he did not come. At the beginning of the last act of the matinée that afternoon I was informed that there was a woman with a message from Mr. Morse awaiting for me below. I went down, and she told me that Salmi Morse's body had been found in the river. I said: 'Oh, my God!' and immediately went back to my room. Very soon afterward Mr. McGivney came to my room, as he said, to quiet me. He said, 'Keep quiet,' and I replied, pointing to him, 'You have done this,' and he immediately went out. Last Monday McGivney came to me on business at the theatre, and I asked him why he did not go to Mr. Morse's funeral. He said that he had gone, and then added, fiercely: 'Now, look here; you might just as well keep quiet about what has happened and make no scandal.' 'Keep quiet?' I asked; and he said, 'Yes, keep quiet, or I will make it so very hot for you that you will wish you never had anything to do with it.'"

FORMER ENCOUNTERS.

"Did McGivney ever have any trouble with Mr. Morse before this night?" asked the Coroner.

"Yes, several times, both at the theatre and at my house. A few days previous Mr. Morse was in my office, when McGivney came in. They had had some words before that, and Mr. McGivney was from that time Mr. Morse's deadly enemy. In my office the two men quarreled, and then Mr. McGivney struck at Mr. Morse with his clenched fist. I stepped between them, and Mr. McGivney said to Mr. Morse, 'I'll put you out of here'; and I said, 'You will do nothing of the kind while I am mistress here.'"

A QUESTION OF TIME—THE INQUEST ADJOURNED.

"Pardon me, Miss Blackburn," said Mr. Gore, who had been an attentive listener, "but might it not have been as late as 3 o'clock when Mr. Morse left your house?"

"Yes," she replied, hesitatingly, "it might have been."

"Did McGivney follow you from the station?" asked Mr. Gore.

"I am sure I do not know. At any rate I did not see him until he rushed into my room."

At this point it was suggested to Coroner Levy that, as so much was being said about McGivney, it was only fair and just to him that he should be present and hear the further statements of Miss Blackburn. The Coroner, therefore, taking this view of the matter, adjourned the case until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Several new witnesses have been subpœnaed by the Coroner, among them John L. O'Sullivan, ex-United States Minister to Portugal, who was an intimate friend of Salmi Morse, and who, it is expected, will give some most important testimony. Mr. McGivney, who is the proprietor of a liquor saloon at No. 2392 First avenue, declined to say anything in answer to Miss Blackburn's story tonight.

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN MISS BLACKBURN AND MORSE.

It is stated that Miss Blackburn was a short time ago engaged to be married to Mr. McGivney, but lately the engagement was broken off. The District-Attorney's representative and Coroner Levy thought that McGivney might have been actuated by jealousy in his harshness to Salmi Morse, and held a long private conference with Miss Blackburn after the inquest to ascertain if such were the case. Miss Blackburn, however, said she knew of no such cause, as Mr. Morse was an old man, and had been like a father to her for years.

THE SPURLOCK TRIAL.

Mrs. George Denies that the Door Was Locked, and Breaks Down While Testifying.

GENESEO, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Today was consumed in the Spurlock trial in examining witnesses on the fourth specification.

Paul Farber said he saw Mr. Spurlock, his daughter, and son standing at the back part of George's house the morning of Nov. 12; noticed nothing peculiar in their manner; did not see Mrs. Spurlock crying.

Mrs. V. K. George testified: "There was no noise or row at my back door the morning of Nov. 12; saw no one around my house that morning; Spurlock did not tell me to lock the door; told Mrs. Tullis there was a rumor that Spurlock told me to lock the door and that I had done so. Spurlock was at my house that morning; heard no knocking at the door till Henry Spurlock came and knocked and was admitted."

ALLEGED ADMISSIONS OF SPURLOCK.

Mrs. Worthing said: "Saturday evening Mrs. Alburg and myself went to Mrs. Spurlock's millinery store and told her of Spurlock's visits to George's. Mrs. Spurlock said, 'I did not think my husband would go there, as Mrs. George and I are not on good terms since I put her out of my husband's printing-office.' She wanted to know why we did not tell her sooner about Spurlock's conduct. She said she had requested Mr. Spurlock that morning not to go to George's, as people were talking about him going there. Monday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Spurlock came to my house. He said he was a friend of Mrs. George's, and would go there. In answer to his wife he said the door was locked that morning. Mrs. Spurlock asked why the door was locked. He said to keep her and the children from knowing he was there, for he knew what a fool she would make of herself. Mrs. Spurlock requested her husband not to go there again. He said he would still go there. Mrs. Spurlock told me she had not spoken to Mrs. George for a long time. She said she could not go to church on account of Mrs. George—her face was forever before her, and she could not face her."

GEORGE'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. V. K. George testified: "My family relations with the Spurlocks have been friendly; have been acquainted about ten years; frequently dined together holidays; did not attach any importance to rumors regarding my wife and defendant. I engaged counsel to prosecute certain persons for starting stories about my wife, and still retain my counsel."

WILLING TO SHIELD HIM.

Miss Etta Hanna said: "Mrs. Spurlock and Mrs. Alburg came over to our house the afternoon of Nov. 12. Mrs. Spurlock wanted mother to go to the neighbors and request them not to say anything about what had happened at George's in the forenoon. She said: 'I want to keep it secret for the children's sake, and I will try and shield him this once.' She said she believed all that had been told about her husband and Mrs. George. She said she had never gone through such a day in her life."

Mrs. Alburg corroborated the statements of Miss Hanna and Mrs. Worthington.

Henry Worthington testified: "When I told George of Spurlock's visit to his house he said he would see Mrs. George about it; said he did not know Spurlock was going there."

SABBATH-SCHOOL MATTERS.

Mrs. A. K. Tullis said: "Mrs. George told me that Spurlock requested her to lock the door the morning of Nov. 12. She told me she locked the back door at his request. Mrs. Alburg told me of the occurrences at George's place the morning in question. I called on Mrs. George to learn if they were true, if so to ask her to resign from the Sunday-school. She told me Spurlock had called upon Sabbath-school matters at her request."

MRS. GEORGE BREAKS DOWN.

While Mrs. George was testifying today she broke down and cried while giving her testimony.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Great Damage to Fruit in Southern Illinois and Stock in Bad Condition—Soggy Corn—Wheat Injured by Variable Weather.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Peaches, plums, grapes, and berries, except perhaps strawberries, are killed, and the peach trees are destroyed by the intense cold in many places.

The growing wheat, the most important crop to the Southern Illinois farmer, is in a moderately fair condition for this season of the year. Timber-land wheat promises a fair crop. The prairie lands have not fared so well; they, however, with fair weather, will yield a good half-crop in this part of the State, but the most severely telling weather on growing wheat occurs in March.

The winter has been severe on stock of all kinds, and the stock of this section is in worse condition than usual at this season, and more especially when we consider that feed was plenty the last year.

The recent continued rains have rendered the roads in this part of the State almost impassable in addition to destroying hundreds of country bridges, so that farmers have not been able to get their surplus produce to market, which in some measure accounts for the dullness of the times.

MATTOON, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—There is still considerable corn in the field. Farmers fear that when warmer weather comes the corn they have gathered will very soon become unfit for feeding purposes, owing to its soggy condition. Good reliable seed corn will have to be shipped in from other points. An unusually large crop of oats will be put in. This will be necessary in order that farmers may have grain to feed before the next corn crop matures.

GREENVILLE, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Diligent inquiry among well-informed parties from different parts of this and adjoining counties as to the effect upon wheat of the repeated freezing and thawing of the last two weeks shows the general opinion to be that the plant has suffered very materially. In many places it has been thrown out of the ground, while in all cases the roots are badly exposed.

ACQUITTED OF THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Aug. 23, 1883, Maj. J. B. Ashton, a noted colored whistler, was shot and killed by George Gordon, of Ridgeway, Pa., a hump-backed negro. Ashton was a soapmaker. In his collecting tour, he was accompanied by a tame bear, which was chained to the tailboard of the wagon. Some loafers, on the day in question, tormented the bear. Ashton became angry and struck Gordon, one of the party, in the face with his open hand. Gordon drew a revolver and shot Ashton through the heart. The trial opened at Smithport Monday and was concluded today, the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty, as the killing was done in self-defense.

IMMIGRANTS FROM THE ORKNEYS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The American Line steamship Pennsylvania arrived from Liverpool today after a stormy voyage of thirteen days, bringing among her passengers thirty Scotch emigrants from one of the Orkney Islands. Their land had been purchased by an English nobleman for a country seat, and all the inhabitants were given a sum of money and a passage-ticket to this country. It was expected that the entire company would come together, but a few remain to be brought over by the steamship Ohio. Those who came started at once for North Carolina, where they will found a new colony.

LASKER AND BISMARCK.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—The German Socialists of this city have called a meeting for next Sunday to discuss Bismarck's action in rejecting the Lasker resolution.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Narrow Escape of Hatch's Pleuro-Pneumonia Bill from Defeat—Amendments.

The Senate the Scene of a Wordy Squabble Between Two Southern Democrats.

Pending Financial Measures—Status of Silver Certificates—A Treasury Statement Wanted.

THE HATCH BILL.

BARELY SAVED FROM DEFEAT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The pleuro-pneumonia bill was taken up early today, and a final vote would have been reached but for the fact that the Democrats desired to hold a joint caucus at half-past 4. One or two ballots were taken, which showed that the bill is in considerable danger. In Committee of the Whole the fourth section, which gives the President power to declare a State in quarantine if it shall fail or refuse to coöperate with the General Government in measures to prevent the spread of contagion among domestic animals, was struck out while one or two amendments to it were pending. The elimination of this section was due to the efforts of the State-rights Democrats. It was agreed that a yea and nay vote shall be taken in the House on this motion. If the section goes out some of the friends of the bill may favor a motion to recommit, which Mr. Randall proposes to offer at the proper time. Mr. Throckmorton moved to strike out the enacting clause. On a division this was lost by a tie vote—114 to 114. Mr. Cox, who is against the bill, was in the chair, and preferred not to give the casting ballot. Tellers were ordered, and the vote then taken resulted 114 for and 118 against striking out the enacting clause.

A WARNING.

In the course of the afternoon Mr. Cook, of Iowa, a Democrat, made a vigorous five-minute speech in which he warned the Bourbons that, while their course hitherto this session had been such as to commend them to the approval of a large sentiment in the Northwest, their refusal to pass this bill will wipe out the remembrance of the good which they have hitherto accomplished, and will turn the farmers of the West and Northwest against them. Mr. Cook was very earnest in his remarks, but they seemed to fall on idle ears. Calamity Weller, of Iowa, by his opposition to the bill, has in the opinion of the Iowa Congressmen destroyed all his chances of future political preferment. Undoubtedly a large majority of the Republicans will vote for the measure even if the fourth section shall not be restored, depending on the provisions in the seventh and eighth sections for efficient administration. A final vote will be taken tomorrow morning.

MR. ADAMS' AMENDMENT.

In the debate today Congressman Adams, of Chicago, made his first speech. It was a very clear presentation of an amendment which provided that the operations of the bill should not be required to be postponed until new regulations shall be made by the States, but that the plans which now exist for the suppression and extirpation of these diseases shall be adopted by the Commissioner of Agriculture. This, Mr. Adams was confident, would save from one to two years' time in putting the law into effect, and he cited the statute of Illinois of 1881 upon this subject as a strong illustration of his recommendation. His views so commended themselves to Mr. Hatch, who has charge of the bill, that he accepted the amendment to the third section.

A WAR OF WORDS.

BITTER CONTROVERSY BETWEEN TWO DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The debate in the Senate on the steel cruisers was enlivened by an exciting incident. The Democracy are divided upon the bill, and the fact that some of their number, like Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, and Mr. Jones, of Florida, support it makes it embarrassing for the old-line Bourbons to use their stock arguments of alleged corruption in the navy-yards and in the management of the department. The debate today proceeded in its usual course, Mr. Hale advocating the cruisers, assisted by Messrs. Jones and Butler. The two Democrats based their arguments on broad National grounds, and did not see what relation past abuses had to do with the question. Late in the day Mr. Vest, of Missouri, after having suggested that naval officers had begged him to vote for the bill, insinuated that the Secretary of the Navy could not be trusted; that the money would be used for political purposes; and that Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, was the ally and Adjutant-General of Mr. Hale. The blood of the Southern Senator mounted quickly to his face, and for half an hour there was a passage-at-arms between those two Hotspurs, such as has not been witnessed before in this Congress. At one time it seemed as if the controversy might be of a serious character, as the familiar words rang out from Mr. Vest that his honor was not to be attacked "here or elsewhere," etc., and Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, was never known to yield to an adversary. But by the skill of Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, who was in the chair, and the tact of Messrs. Voorhees and Hale in securing an adjournment, the scene was cut short.

The Republicans sat as silent and interested spectators. The incident serves well to illustrate the fact that if the Solid South could be freed from the negro question the white people would not be likely to long remain united on any subject.

PENDING BANK BILLS.

CHANCES OF THE M'PHERSON AND POTTER BOND MEASURES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—There are conflicting opinions as to the probable action of the House in the matter of the Bank bill. Many believe that the McPherson measure will pass as it came from the Senate. Others think that the Potter bill, which provides for a new low-rate bond, will be favorably reported by the Ways and Means Committee. It is said to provide much more permanent relief than the McPherson bill. Should Messrs. Morrison and Hewitt go with the Republicans, all of whom favor the measure, it will be favorably reported.

Members of the Banking and Currency Committee have different views. Mr. Ermentrout and Mr. Adams believe the McPherson bill will pass, but the latter thinks it does not go far enough, and that the Potter bill would be much better. Mr. Potter said: "The only way to secure the desired relief is, in my judgment, by refunding the debt, as my bill proposes." Mr. Yaple, of Michigan, said of the McPherson bill: "It certainly should not pass. It will add to the market value of the 4 per cents, and the Government really loses control of its debts. The only bill introduced which bears any evidence of statesmanship is that by Mr. Potter." Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania (Greenbacker), says he is surprised at the number of friends the National banks have from the West and South. He is opposed to the McPherson bill, but he thinks it will pass. Gov. Dingley, of Maine, said it was yet uncertain what the fate of the McPherson bill would be. He regarded its provisions inadequate, but better than nothing. What was needed was a measure like that by Mr. Potter.

CHICAGO FINANCIERS NOT IN FAVOR OF THE ADAMS PLAN.

The bankers of Chicago are apparently not in favor of the Adams bill pending in the House, which amends the National Banking law so as to permit cumulative voting in the election of Directors; in other words, to give the minority stockholders a representation.

"I don't see any necessity for it," said one banker. "It would give a fellow who owns a little stock a chance to make trouble. There is a law in this State which provides for cumulative voting in corporations, but no attention is paid to it. The majority is always responsible to the minority for what it does. I don't believe Congress will pass the bill."

"I don't think the plan would be an improve-

ment," said another banker, "as it would create confusion. The present way of electing Directors is about right. In a legislative body minority representation is a good thing, but in financial matters the interests of the minority are protected by the controlling powers. The moment the minority in a corporation has a voice trouble begins. One man in the Directory could damage it greatly, if not defeat its object. Interfering with a man's controlling his money will upset his calculations."

"I don't think very much of the scheme," said another. "A man could buy enough stock in a bank to elect himself Director and say to the others interested, 'Buy me out, or I'll attend your meetings and examinations.' And they would have to protect themselves. A bank cannot be managed successfully unless the officers are harmonious. Nothing is so sensitive as its credit, and any inharmony in the Directory would hurt a bank."

"It would introduce a disturbing element," said another, "which would not be beneficial to the bank. Corporations must be run by men who are in harmony or they cannot be successful."

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

THEY CANNOT BE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The excitement which is reported to exist in New York on the subject of the use of silver certificates in the clearing-house has not reached Washington. The law of July, 1882, says that if any National bank shall discriminate against the use of silver certificates in the clearing-house it is subject to have its charter forfeited. There is no distinction on the statute-books between gold and silver certificates so far as the purposes of the clearing-house go. Any points made against the legality of the use of the silver certificates for this purpose are of course technical. This is the view held by some of the Treasury officials who have most to do with this matter, and who themselves would be classed among the friends of the silver dollar. The latter, now that the subject has been called to public attention, will doubtless be surprised to learn that up to this time no silver certificates have been used at the clearing-house since the new gold certificates were authorized.

A TREASURY STATEMENT

DEMANDED BY MR. HOLMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The habit of offering and securing the adoption of resolutions calling upon the heads of the various executive departments for information, which any person can get by examining the official printed statement and reports of those departments, is growing in the House of Representatives. Any man who is too lazy to make up such a statement for himself always asks the House to demand it from the head of a department. The same man might by personal or written application to the head of a department get the information he seeks without any difficulty. A resolution of this sort was reported favorably today by the Ways and Means Committee, asking the Secretary of the Treasury to report how much money is in the Treasury of the United States, under what provision of law it is there, and how much of it is applicable to the payment of the public debt. This resolution was originally offered by Mr. Holman. It is understood that, while the members of the Ways and Means Committee were almost unanimously opposed to reporting it, they finally agreed to do so out of deference to the "great objector."

MORRISON ENCOURAGED.

HIS FRIENDS TO SUPPORT HIS BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—It is understood that a conference of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee was held in Mr. Morrison's rooms last night; that the prospects of "tariff reform" in general and the Morrison bill in particular were discussed in the light of efforts made by members of the Democratic National Committee, who were here last week, to throw cold water on the free-trade program, and that it was the unanimous opinion of the members present, that having put the hand to the plow, they must go forward without regard to the hostile criticisms of men who represent only a small minority in the Democratic party. Chairmam Morrison, it is said, was delighted with the result of this conference; all anxiety as to the result of the Democratic opposition to his bill had been removed, and he had received assurance that his bill will receive at least six votes in committee, besides his own. The members present, it is understood, were Messrs. Mills, Blackburn, Herbert, Hurd, Jones, and Blount. The absence of Mr. Hewitt is regarded by outsiders as having some significance.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM.

It is stated on the authority of two Democratic members of the committee that the hearings of representatives of various industries will be continued until the middle of next week if necessary, and that the committee will then begin the consideration of the bill by paragraphs with a view to bringing it to a vote and reporting to the House Monday, March 17—St. Patrick's Day. Once before the House the bill is to be vigorously pressed. Mr. Hurd thought he knew a good deal about the tariff before hearings began, but he said today that he never fully realized the enormity, injustice, and wickedness of the protective system until he heard the agents and representatives of little industries demanding "protection," which meant the oppression of the great mass of the American people.

BELFORD AND COBB.

MR. BELFORD'S VERSION OF THE PERSONAL DIFFICULTY IN COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24.—Congressman Belford was asked tonight for a true account of the difficulty between himself and Chairman Cobb, of the Public Lands Committee. He said: "We had under consideration the bill to forfeit the grant to the New Orleans & Pacific Railroad Company, known as the 'Backbone' road. One member of the committee, Anderson, was absent. When the vote was taken it stood 5 to 5. Brents, the Delegate from Washington Territory, who is a member of the committee, had not voted. As Cobb had always counted him in making up a quorum, and as his name had been repeatedly called and he had voted when the yeas and nays were taken on other bills, I suggested that he ought to vote on that question. The Chairman said that he should not. I replied that Mr. Brents had been allowed to vote on other bills and had a right to vote on that one.

"Cobb got mad and said: 'I want the gentleman from Colorado to shut his jaw or I'll shut it for him.' Of course that indecent remark made me mad, and I used some pretty rough language. I don't allow any man to bulldoze me, especially a man who would spell Rhode Island with a little r and leave out the h. Cobb has been hectoring and lecturing the committee ever since it was organized, and, for one, I don't propose to stand it any longer. It is a good committee; more than half the members served on the bench before they came to Congress, and they are certainly as competent to deal with legal questions as this country lawyer from Indiana. By a tie vote the bill was lost, but we were fair about it, and agreed to let Anderson give the casting vote when he returns. I do not know how he will vote, neither do I know how Brents would have voted if Cobb had not bulldozed him out of voting at all."

The Colorado Congressman is evidently earnest in his determination not to be bulldozed by the Chairman. "I am prepared for him now," said he, with a significant movement of his hand, "and if he ever attempts to 'shut my jaw for me' the Committee on Public Lands will require a new Chairman."

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE LASKER RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Lasker incident will not be passed by the House unnoticed. Speaker Carlisle will not present the resolutions of the Liberal members of the German Parliament, which he received yesterday, until after the Ochiltree resolution with the Bismarck indorsement shall have been received from the State Department. The subject will then be presented to the House as a whole. Meanwhile, the Speaker will confer with the members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs as to the proper policy. Representative Guenther does not propose to permit the opportunity to pass, if he can help it, without giving expression to his views upon Bismarck. Mr. Guenther is a native of Prussia, and made a long visit to Germany last summer.

THE TEST-OATH BILL.

Senator Logan today reported from the Judiciary Committee and had passed the Test-Oath bill as agreed upon by that committee. The only feature which it has in common with the House bill is the enacting clause. The Senate struck out all the rest of the bill and prepared a new one, which was recently published in substance in these dispatches. The new bill does not repeal the section of the law indiscriminately which forbids Confederates from entering the army and navy of the United States, but fixes a more conspicuous and continuing stigma of disloyalty than any now upon the statute books. It provides that any graduate of West Point or of the Naval Academy or any officer of the Union army who entered the Confederate service in any capacity shall not be permitted a place in the Union service. The rest of the bill is identical with the one which passed the Senate two years ago. It is significant of the difference in temper between the two Houses that this bill passed today without a word of opposition.

HEWITT—BELMONT.

It was thought there would be a scene in the House between Messrs. Hewitt and Belmont when the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs was offered on the Brumm-O'Donnell resolution. Mr. Phelps, of New Jersey, presented the report. He said the committee had been unable to get any information on the subject of the resolution, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Mr. Hewitt did not offer to discuss the report, nor did Mr. Belmont. The report was adopted without dissent. It is understood that Mr. Brumm intends to bring in another resolution relating to the same subject, but drawn in a different form, so that the committee will be able to get some information as to whether any member of the House was responsible for the contempt in which the O'Donnell resolution fell immediately after it was passed by the House.

THE POSTAL BILL.

The Sub-Committee on the Post-Office Appropriation bill reported it to the full committee today. It cuts down the estimates about $5,000,000. Among the items which the sub-committee has hit hard are those for railway-mail clerks and messenger service and for the free-delivery service. It is understood that this cut is mainly due to the efforts of Messrs. Townshend and Holman, who expect to gain popularity as guardians of public economy in the same ratio that they succeed in crippling the most important branch of the public service.

GEN. LONGSTREET.

Gen. Longstreet, United States Marshal of Georgia, testified before the Springer Committee today. He denied that he was a defaulter to the Government, and said, on the contrary, a proper footing of his accounts would show the Government was indebted to him $1,200. He said the report that he was in default grew out of the fact that he was charged with $10,000 which he had never received. This sum has been all along and is now in the United States Treasury. He said further the circulation of the report that he was a defaulter was in pursuance of a regular conspiracy against him on the part of Bryant, Ballin, and others. The scheme was to get him out of office and get Bryant in. In the event of success Ballin was to be Bryant's deputy. Gen. Longstreet asserted his ability to prove this conspiracy against his good name and official integrity.

THE BRIDEWELL LOT.

Mr. Worthington, in his report in favor of erecting a building on the old bridewell lot at Chicago for appraisers' stores, says: "The ground upon which it is proposed to erect said building is now owned by the Government. Fifty thousand dollars is asked for the erection of the building. Such a building appears to be a necessity for the purposes above indicated. The Government is now renting a building for this purpose at a rental of $3,500 per year. The duties collected upon imports at this point are annually increasing. For the last five years they have been as follows:

1879	1,807,052	1882	3,696,711
1880	2,548,406	1883	4,075,166
1881	2,93[illegible],030		

"The erection of a building upon this land owned by the Government is recommended by Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the Secretary himself, as shown by papers hereto attached and made part of this report."

SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE NAVY.

Secretary Chandler recommends the nomination of Medical-Director F. M. Gunnell to be Surgeon-General of the Navy.

LAND-GRANTS.

The Committee on Public Lands today considered the forfeiture of the Northern Pacific land-grant. Mr. Anderson moved that all lands contiguous to that portion of the road not constructed within the time specified by the act making the grant be forfeited. Mr. Brents offered a substitute declaring the forfeiture of the lands between Wallula, W. T., and Portland, Ore., and validating the remainder of the grant, on condition that the road be completed within two years from Jan. 1, 1884, and that the unsold land should be sold to citizens or those who had declared their intention to become citizens in quantities not exceeding 160 acres, and not exceeding $2.60 per acre. Mr. Scales offered an amendment providing for the forfeiture of the lands alongside of that portion of road not finished to date. The vote on the various propositions was postponed until tomorrow. The members of the committee express the opinion that the proposition of Mr. Scales will be passed.

Before adjourning the committee agreed to report a bill for the forfeiture of the land-grant to the "backbone roads." Mr. Anderson was not present when the latter subject was voted upon Saturday; he was present today and cast the deciding vote in the affirmative.

In connection with the question of forfeiting the grant of lands to the Northern Pacific Railroad, for which bills are pending in both Houses of Congress, the discovery has been made that the act of July 9, 1882, ratifying the agreement between the Northern Pacific Company and the Crow Indians for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the latter for the use of the former may be construed as a recognition by Congress of the right of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to proceed with the construction of its line after the expiration of the time fixed by Congress, in the act creating a company, for the completion of the road, and so may be used as an argument against the forfeiture of the lands granted the company.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported favorably a bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians of Umatilla Reservation, in Oregon.

Mr. Van Wyck offered the following resolution, for which he asked immediate consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads be directed to inquire whether at any time the Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Companies, or any officers or employés of said companies, entered into a contract or negotiation for the purpose of consolidating said companies or making a combination for any purpose.

Mr. Van Wyck explained that some days ago he offered a resolution confining the time of the negotiation referred to within one year. The evidence of Dr. Norvin Green yesterday before the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads had, he said, clearly established the fact that a contract was made and executed two years ago, but the elder Garrett had defeated the contract. It was neither patriotism nor philanthropy, nor horror at consolidation or stock watering, that for the moment paralyzed the elder Garrett. The Western Union had shown no sorrow or tears at the proposed building of the Baltimore & Ohio lines. They knew, as did the elder Garrett, that new lines by individuals meant many millions more of fictitious stock to be divided by the Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio, but it meant also greater burdens upon the people. The fact that Bates, a trusted officer of the Western Union, had gone over to the Baltimore & Ohio in apparent hostility to the Western Union was significant. That officer had at the proper time gone to the Atlantic & Pacific and American Union Companies, which shortly afterward were absorbed by the Western Union.

Mr. Plumb did not see any good to come of the resolution. After debate the resolution was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. Blair introduced a bill to extend the time for the completion of railroads west of the Mississippi River to which grants of public lands had been made which were in good faith prosecuting the work of construction without forfeiture of such grants.

Mr. Lapham introduced a bill to incorporate the Yellowstone Park Railroad and to aid in the construction of its road.

Mr. Vest offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to whether a lease had been made of any part of the Crow Reservation in Montana to any person or association; if so, the extent of such lease, upon what terms made, and by what authority of law such action had been taken by the department; also, whether any permit had been given to graze cattle on that reservation, and if so, by what authority of law it had been done.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to provide new cruisers for the navy. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Jones, of Florida, McPherson, Hale, Cockrell, and Beck. The latter criticised the management of the navy-yards, and, referring to the statement of Admiral Porter that on one occasion $80,000 had been charged to the wrong ship, said that no one could tell but what that money might have been given to Dorsey to take to Indiana. It was a shame the Government could not build its own ships, but had to give the work to favored contractors. It was vice in the Administration, dishonesty in the management, connivance and collusion between the contractors and officers of the Government that was our trouble.

Mr. Vest said that but a few moments ago while in the corridor he (Vest) had been appealed to by an officer of the navy—an old personal friend—saying, "For God's sake, Vest, vote for this bill." Mr. Vest had told him he was mistaken. It was for John Roach's sake he meant—the Almighty had nothing to do with it. When steel vessels were put up to competition only Roach and Cramp could bid for them under the terms of the bill.

Mr. Hale said a committee of naval officers were the sponsors of this bill, and the committee had never seen or heard of John Roach in connection with it. The bid of John Roach for steel vessels was $300,000 less than any other bidder. There never had been so clean and incorruptible an administration of the navy-yards and Navy Department as now.

Mr. Vest inquired who brought in this question of inefficiency in the navy-yards? Was it not the ally of the Senator from Maine—his Assistant-Adjutant-General (alluding to Mr. Butler) who did not know these navy-yards were hot-beds of political corruption?

Mr. Butler with great warmth repelled the assertion that he was an ally or Adjutant-General of any one on this question. The Senator from Missouri had better state in plain terms what his real opposition to the bill is. It is that he has no confidence in the honesty of the present administration of the Navy Department. It is that, perhaps, some political advantage may accrue to the party to which the Senator from Missouri and myself do not belong, if we vote this sum of money to build these ships, but I refuse to subordinate a high public duty to the achievement of party advantage.

Mr. McPherson said a gentleman who had been asked to estimate upon the ships which John Roach contracted for had stated that if he could have had the same inspector to inspect the work that John Roach had he could build them at John Roach's price.

Mr. Butler remarked that when the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. McPherson) said John Roach had put a representative in the Navy Department, he (Mr. Butler) would take issue with him. He thought the Senator ought to prove that.

Mr. McPherson stated that he had not said that.

Mr. Butler inquired whether he now understood the Senator as not charging that John Roach had put a representative in the Navy Department.

Mr. McPherson replied that if any Senator had heard him make the statement which the Senator from South Carolina charged, he (McPherson) would like to know it.

Mr. Butler continued that no "lobby" had approached him on the subject of this bill. If the Senators from Missouri or New Jersey had been approached they had better say so.

Mr. Vest inquired what the gentleman meant. He did not consider his remarks fair, manly, just, or generous. He did not permit any man to asperse his integrity, whether in the Senate or elsewhere.

Mr. Butler replied that nothing had been farther from his purpose than to cast any reflection on the Senator.

The debate closed for the day, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House how much money there is now in the Treasury of the United States, under what provisions of law it is there retained, and how much, in view of the current receipts and expenditures and the legal liabilities of the Treasury, can be applied at this time in liquidation of that part of the public debt now payable without embarrassing his department. Adopted.

Mr. Phelps, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Brumm resolution directing the committee to inquire whether the Minister of any foreign Power endeavored to nullify the effect of the unanimous resolution of the House by a reflection on the honor and integrity of its members. The resolution was accompanied by a report stating that the committee had made an investigation, but had been unable to obtain any information on the subject, and asking that the committee be excused from any further consideration of the resolution.

The report was agreed to without discussion and the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Lefevre offered a resolution reciting that speculation and gambling in American farm products had obtained control of the market value of these products, and directing the Committee on Judiciary to prepare a bill prohibiting the purchase or sale of wheat, corn, cotton, provisions, and other articles of prime necessity unless the actual transfer of the articles or a warehouse receipt accompanies such action; also a bill authorizing such Governmental interference as will give stability to the price of such commodities.

Mr. Cox, of New York, and others objected.

Mr. Bingham, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported adversely on the bill to prevent the use of the United States mails to advertise noxious medicines, food, and compounds. Laid on the table.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Cox, of New York, in the chair, on the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill.

Mr. Gibson moved to strike out Sec. 3, which provides that the States shall pay one-half the expense of the valuation of the animals it is deemed necessary to slaughter and one-half the cost of disinfection. Lost.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, moved to amend Sec. 4 by adding the words "into any other State or Territory or foreign country" to the clause authorizing the President to prohibit the transportation of cattle out of a quarantined State, Territory, or district. Agreed to.

Mr. Everhart offered an amendment providing that no State or Territory, or part thereof, shall be declared in quarantine if the Governor of the same shall officially certify to the President that he is satisfied, through investigation, that no disease dangerous to the animal industry of the Nation exists therein. Adopted—45 to 64.

Mr. Muldrow offered an amendment confining the operations of the bill to the disease of pleuro-pneumonia only. Adopted—100 to 73.

Mr. Hatch, of Missouri, said he was satisfied the adoption of these two amendments would utterly destroy the efficiency of the bill. He therefore moved to strike out the fourth section as amended. Agreed to. [This is the section which authorizes the President to quarantine States in which the contagious disease exists when such States fail to make provision for its extirpation or to co-operate with the plans of the Commissioner of Agriculture.]

Mr. Throckmorton moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Lost—114 to 118.

The debate continued all the afternoon, and was rather dreary. The consideration of the bill being concluded, the committee rose and reported it to the House.

The first question was on the amendment striking out the fourth section. Pending action the House adjourned.

CLEANSING THE TOWN.

Twenty Men Driven Out of Hot Springs, Ark., at the Point of the Bayonet.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Feb. 27.—The condition of affairs in this city is most deplorable. Doran, Pruitt, Landing, and Allison, the four assassins committed without bail for murder on the street the 9th, were taken to the penitentiary at Little Rock today, and were tendered an ovation by a number of citizens before their departure. The feeling of bitterness, and its intensity, cannot be described. The Committee of Fourteen, some of whom are and some or whom are not citizens, virtually control the city. Law is practically suspended, and the committee have things in their own hands. They are controlled by a man known here as Charles Watson, but whose real name is Charles Faulk, and who is under indictment at Carlisle, Pa., for murder, arson, and burglary. Faulk furnished the names to the committee of objectionable persons, who invariably consist of men who are witnesses against Doran and his accomplices. It was rumored this afternoon that W. C. Harris, editor of the *Horseshoe*, who has denounced the murderers and the action of the committee, would be notified to leave the city in the morning. Harris expresses contempt for the whole party and continues to publish the true facts in regard to the assasination. About twenty additional men were made to leave the city today by order of the committee at the point of the bayonet. Every one forced to leave was a material witness against Doran and his accomplices in the bloody work of the 9th. The assertion is openly made here, and not denied, that members of the committee themselves will be implicated in the butchery, and are thus endeavoring to hide all evidences by driving off all witnesses. Drunken rowdies parade the streets and saloons, armed to the teeth, and openly make threats that they will run the town.

THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

Discussion of the Prohibition Bill in the House—Pardon for a Convict.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb 27.—[Special.]—The Prohibition bill was taken up in the House this afternoon, and was amended by its friends so that it practically conforms to the bill passed by the Senate, the vote being a strictly party one except that Jordan, Greenbacker, voted with the Republicans, two Republicans and one Democrat being absent. An amendment was offered by Mr. Merrill declaring that the bill if it became a law would not prevent the export from the State of any of the commodities mentioned therein. This amendment was voted down, and a directly contrary one was offered by Mr. Bolter, declaring that the measure would prevent the export of the prohibited manufactures of the State. During the debate, which took a wide range, it was shown that thirty-two barrels of the product of the Des Moines distillery had been sold to saloonkeepers in the City of Muscatine. This amendment was pending when the House adjourned.

The Senate passed the bill for the protection of mines and miners, and then took up the application of E. J. Bruce for pardon. Bruce is serving a life sentence in Fort Madison for the killing of McNamara at Keokuk eight years ago. He is well connected, and the deed was committed when crazed with liquor. The application for pardon was signed by all the living court officials and jurymen who participated in the case, by Judges Love and McCrary, and a large number of influential citizens of Lee County. It passed by a vote of 36 to 10.

DECIDING BETWEEN RIVAL CHIEFS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—After careful consideration of the facts and arguments presented by the attorneys representing Perryman and Ispahoche (rival aspirants for the Chieftainship of the Creek Indian Nation), the Secretary of the Interior reached the conclusion that Perryman should be recognized as the Principal Chief.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Henry B. Payne Said to Be a Presidential Candidate—Seeking Southern Aid.

Indiana Bourbons Still Sighing for the Old Ticket—Col. Dudley in the Field.

The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee—The Copiah and Danville Inquiries.

HENRY B. PAYNE

A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—It is the belief among Cincinnati politicians that Henry B. Payne is a candidate for the Presidency, notwithstanding his denials, and that plans are being carefully laid to secure his nomination. It is the talk that his supporters are counting on securing the entire Southern vote in the convention upon the strength of a promise to give the second place to a Southern man. This suits the leaders, for they do not believe Payne will live to the end of his term, and in that event they would come into full control of the Government. The important Northern States they would expect to carry are New York and Ohio. Mayor Constantine, of Springfield, one of the leading Payne men of the State, says the choice of Chicago as the place for holding the Democratic Convention means the nomination of Payne.

"Why," was asked, "should he be stronger in Chicago than here in Cincinnati?"

"Because the McDonald and Thurman interests are stronger here than in Chicago. Besides, the Pendleton element would antagonize his nomination here."

"But Payne has announced that he is not a candidate."

"Has he? Well, that's a veil of modesty necessary in politics. He is as much a candidate for the Presidency as he was for United States Senator. Wait until he is nominated, and you will see whether he is a candidate."

INDIANA.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION TO BE HELD JUNE 25.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Central Committee met today to determine upon a time for holding the next convention and to issue a call therefor. Five of the thirteen committeemen were absent, one of them only sending a proxy—Gordon Lister, of the Thirteenth District, who was represented by John B. Stoll, editor of the South Bend *Times*, who had designs upon the Chairmanship.

Chairman McDonald called the committee to order, and then excused himself from further attendance on the ground of legal business. He had presented his resignation, and did not want to embarrass the committee in its action by remaining. There was a chance for a row in the struggle over the succession, but a majority succeeded in averting it by refusing to accept the resignation. It was understood that Mr. McDonald was not averse to serving longer if so desired. His retention is understood to mean that Auditor-of-State James A. Rice will virtually direct the campaign for the Democrats. Mr. McDonald has great confidence in him, and Mr. Rice is peculiarly well equipped for the task, having served as Secretary of the committee for a number of years. After a full conference on the subject it was decided to hold the State Convention June 25, a week after the Republican Convention, and two weeks before the National Convention. The comparison between the attendance upon the meeting of the Republican Committee and the enthusiasm there manifested and these two features of the Democratic gathering today were an indication of the difference in feeling throughout the State.

THE OLD TICKET.

There is no doubt that the Republicans are confident of success, united, and earnest, while a strange apathy exists in the Democratic ranks. This latter is partly due to the feeling in favor of the old ticket, Tilden and Hendricks, which prevents a unanimous support of McDonald, although the expression in favor of the former is not open nor extensive.

Indeed, considerable effort is made to create the impression that there is no following of the old ticket in Indiana, but this is belied by the significant utterances emanating from the meeting of the National Committee last week, that the nomination of Hendricks would take Indiana out of the list of doubtful States. No such claim is made for McDonald, even with him at the head of the ticket.

STATE CANDIDATES.

There was not much discussion as to candidates in and around the committee-room, but what there was, was largely in favor of Isaac P. Gray for Governor. A local Democratic politician said that Col. Gray would receive the solid support of the Marion County delegation. "But how about Judge Turpie?" he was asked. "Well, unless the Peelle-English contest is decided before the convention is held," he replied, "we will nominate the Judge for Congress by acclamation. But if English should win or lose his seat prior to that time, I guess we will be compelled to let him make another race." It is generally admitted even by Democrats that Judge Turpie has been treated badly and deserves something at the hands of the party.

KNOX COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Knox County assembled in mass-convention and perfected the preliminary work of the campaign. Everything was harmonious and enthusiastic. Five delegates to the State Convention to be held at Indianapolis April 17 to select delegates at large to the National Convention were chosen as follows: Dr. Keith, Dr. Barrett, T. H. Adams, Judge Denny, and Hugh Barr. Thirteen delegates to the State Ticket Convention were also chosen and a County Central Committee selected.

COL. DUDLEY A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Col. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, has decided to permit his name to be used as a candidate for Governor of Indiana. This is supposed to be due to the solicitation of personal friends, as Col. Dudley had written letters and caused placards to be posted throughout the State to the effect that he would not be a candidate. Dudley is said to be supported in his candidacy by some of the Republican Congressmen and by many of the leading Republicans of the State. Congressman Calkins will be disappointed to learn of Col. Dudley's decision, as he had expected that he would have the field to himself. Democrats suggest that it is probable they will present the name of Dan Voorhees as a candidate against Dudley, for they regard him, all things considered, as the strongest man in the State.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMEN.

THEY FORM A CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The Democratic members of the Senate and House (Senator Pendleton presiding) met in joint caucus after adjournment today to appoint a Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. It was decided that the caucus should name as a member of such committee one person for every State and Territory having Democratic representation in Congress, and that the committee should select one person as a member from every State and Territory having no Democratic representation, and from the District of Columbia. An Executive Committee of three Senators and five Representatives (the Executive Committee to choose its own Chairman who shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Campaign Committee) is to be chosen by the Campaign Committee. The Representatives of States that did not name a member of the committee are expected to appoint some person within two days. The committee as agreed upon at the caucus is as follows:

Arkansas—A. H. Garland.
Connecticut—W. W. Eaton.
Delaware—C. B. Lore.
Illinois—R. W. Townshend.
Indiana—S. M. Stockslager.
Iowa—J. H. Murphy.
Louisiana—N. C. Blanchard.
Maryland—A. P. Gorman.
Massachusetts—H. B. Lovering.
Michigan—N. B. Eldredge.
Mississippi—H. L. Muldrow.
Missouri—A. M. Dockery.
New York—R. S. Stevens.
North Carolina—C. Dowd.
Pennsylvania—William Mutchler.
South Carolina—S. Dibble.
Tennessee—I. G. Harris.
Texas—R. Q. Mills.
Virginia—J. S. Barbour.
West Virginia—J. E. Kenna.
Florida—R. H. M. Davidson.
Georgia—A. H. Colquitt.
Oregon—J. H. Slater.
Wisconsin—P. V. Deuster.
Arizona—G. H. Oury.
Montana—Martin Maginnis.
Wyoming—M. E. Post.
Utah—J. T. Caine.

The States which will name members of the committee within two days are Alabama, California, Kentucky, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, and Ohio.

The States from which members will be selected by the committee are Colorado, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, and Washington, Idaho, New Mexico, and Dakota Territories. The committee will organize Tuesday evening next.

COPIAH.

END OF THE INVESTIGATION.

NEW ORLEANS, La. Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Senate Committee today examined eleven more witnesses, making 152 in all. The Democratic testimony today was introduced to show that the cases of killing in Copiah County were the result of private grudge and hate, and of no political significance. The Democrats had a long list of additional witnesses to summon, but the Republican members concluded they had got enough out of the investigation and decided to adjourn to Washington. Quite a number of newspaper clippings were introduced by Mr. Frye. Two Republican witnesses were called in rebuttal, and the work was brought to a conclusion.

James Sexton testified that Bufkin told him a few nights after the election that himself and J. Bondurant, just to have some fun, had gone to Orman's house and fired off pistols; that Orman ran away, but returned next day and told Bufkin 150 armed men had visited his house and riddled it with buckshot. Soon after this Orman left the county. Bufkin, Bondurant, and Orman are all Republicans. Testimony was also given to show that the whites and colored people have equal school facilities, and there was not a conspiracy to kill Matthews.

A. W. Burnet (recalled) said he had seen in the armed mob five witnesses summoned here, but not called by the Democrats.

L. H. Matthews (recalled) impeached the character of Thompson, Force, and Millsaps. Witness' brother, J. P. Matthews, traded in town and county warrants as a broker. The bank there bought them also. If his brother got them it was because he paid more for them than the others offered. Witness also testified that Burnet's character had never been questioned until this trial.

The Senatorial party intend to make a trip to the jetties tomorrow on the steamer Jessie J. Bell by invitation of Capt. Sinnott, through Senator Jonas, and will leave for Washington Friday evening.

DANVILLE.

AN AMUSING WITNESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—'Squire Taliafero (colored) testified before the Danville Committee today. He heard the shooting the day of the riot and hastened home, where he staid until the Monday morning following. White men came to the house and said they had a telegraph dispatch for him, but he didn't want any news bad enough to open the door. White Democrats threatened to carry the election by the use of firearms if necessary. Witness boasted of his great fright the day of the riot, saying: "Mattahs was gitten very bilious for Squire, and he took watah."

Senator Vance developed the fact that the witness was once convicted of frauds in selling whisky, and imprisoned.

Senator Vance—I want to ask one question. Are you really proud of your cowardice?

Witness (with swagger)—Yes, sir; I am proud—and I'm 'shamed, too, in another sense: I'm 'shamed dat I'm 'bliged to play de coward for men who is seeking to take my life.

In answer to Senator Sherman witness said a notice was put under his door some time after the riot addressed: "This is to Squire Taliafero." Its contents were: "Squire Taliafero—You are considered as one of the leaders or instigators of the late riot in Danville. As such you are responsible for the blood spilled therein. We have determined that your stay in Danville is injurious to the public peace; therefore you must go. You are given three days to prepare, and if after three days you are found in Danville you must take the consequences."

The committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman, with the understanding that no further proceedings will take place until the House has acted upon the Senate joint resolution appropriating money for other expenses.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WHAT MR. QUAY SAYS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Ex-Secretary Quay was quoted in an interview yesterday as saying that only four of the present Pennsylvania delegation in Congress would be reelected. In a card to the editor of the *Press* tonight the political boss says:

"The newspapers of the State having recently made very free with my name and sentiments, it may not be improper to say that, while I do not hesitate as a private citizen to exercise my right of judgment and express my opinion upon political questions before the public, I am not engaged in any movement for the benefit of any Presidential candidate, nor would I sympathize with any such movement. Believing that the present is Pennsylvania's hour of trial, it seems to me the duty of the Republicans of the State, discarding personal preferences, to send a delegation to Chicago who, after looking over the entire field in the light of the situation as it exists the 3d of June, will act in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency unitedly for the best interest of the commonwealth, the party, and the country. Thus only can Pennsylvania impress herself upon the convention and upon the Administration of her choice. I have not said to any one, the newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding, that I was in favor of the nomination of Arthur (though my personal preference is for him), nor that the Pennsylvania delegation would vote for him, nor that Logan would be a second choice, nor have I had any intimation that Senator Cameron desired to interfere in any way in the canvass."

OHIO.

A REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The conference of leading Republicans of Ohio held in the hall of the House of Representatives tonight brought together a large number of the representative men of the party from every section of the State. There was a spirit of harmony and a conspicuous air of confidence on all sides. No Republican of judgment and political sagacity could be found who expressed a doubt as to the result in Ohio next fall. The fact that this State is to be the battleground of the Presidential contest is fully recognized on all sides, and there is an unmistakable disposition to accept the responsibility and go into the coming fight in solid column. One of the best indications of coming success was the absence of any factional spirit. Promptly at 8 o'clock the conference was called to order by the Hon. J. O. Converse, of Chardon, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. Gen. E. T. Noyes was selected as Chairman. Ex-Gov. Foster, Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, the Hon. John F. Locke and others made speeches. The State Central Committee will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to decide upon the time and place of holding the next State Convention.

ILLINOIS.

THE TWELFTH DISTRICT.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Republican Congressional District Committee of the Twelfth District will meet in this city Saturday next to determine whether or not a Congressional District Convention shall be called, and if so to fix the time and place of holding it. Some correspondence with members of the committee has already taken place, and it is understood that at least three of the eight counties favor calling a district convention to elect a delegate to the National Convention. Probably the members from the other counties will concur in this view, but their opinions have not been expressed.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

RURAL LEADERS TELL WHAT THE PARTY WANTS.

The Hon. Andrew Welch, of Yorkville, Ill., was at the Palmer yesterday, having just returned from the National Democratic Committee meeting at Washington. He is outspoken for Carter Harrison for Governor, and thinks the Mayor can be elected if a vigorous campaign is waged. He says he found the sentiment in the East unanimous for Tilden, and he thinks the party ought to nominate him anyhow, whether he wants it or not. He feels certain that Mr. Tilden would not decline the nomination if it was tendered him, and would accept the office when elected to it.

The Hon. Joe Mann, of Danville, Ill., was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. In speaking of the political situation in this State he said that the Democracy in his portion of Illinois were for Joe McDonald, in consequence of their close proximity to Indiana. Still, if "Bill" Morrison became a Presidential candidate, State pride was strong enough in the Fifteenth District to give him its delegates to the National Convention. He further stated that the Hon. E. R. E. Kimbrough, one of the High-License Democrats in the last Legislature, who had voted for the Harper bill, was a candidate for renomination, and as his course was sustained by the Democracy of Vermilion County he would be sent back to Springfield without opposition.

THE MICHIGAN OUTLOOK.

JUDGE SHIPMAN TELLS WHY IT IS BAD FOR THE COALITIONISTS.

Judge John B. Shipman, of Coldwater, Mich., one of the best-informed politicians of the southern portion of his State, is at the Sherman House. A TRIBUNE reporter asked him concerning the prospects in Michigan of the so-called Union party.

"The fact is," the Judge replied, "the hopes of the coalition movement for another successful campaign are not sanguine. The Greenback part of the union learned only too late that whatever it might do to defeat the Republicans it did not tend to their own glorification, but was universally claimed as a simon-pure Democratic victory. Principle had very little to do with the defeat of the Republican candidate for Governor two years ago; it was done by the Prohibitionists, who had a personal pique on account of the prohibitory amendment of the Constitution not passing the Legislature. So it was in several Congressional districts, personal grudges securing the defeat of the Republican candidates. In the Fourth District anybody except Burrows on the Republican ticket would have been elected; and then the Senatorial contest which resulted in Ferry's retirement was in prospect and further served to divide the Republicans.

"All these elements of disunion are now removed. The Republicans are united and the opposition are much divided. Begole has not given satisfaction to the Democrats, who think he has brought no dignity to the office and has given it no credit. The Greenbackers have been fooled once, and I doubt if they go solidly for any union ticket which may be nominated. They see this very clearly, and that is one of my reasons for predicting 25,000 majority for the Republicans in Michigan. Of course the condition of affairs may change between now and November, but hardly enough, I think, to make Michigan a doubtful State, even if it now has a Democratic Governor and six of its eleven Congressmen are of that party."

W. C. GOUDY.

IF HE RESIGNS FROM THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE HE WILL PROBABLY NAME HIS SUCCESSOR.

W. C. Goudy, the Illinois member of the National Democratic Committee, reached Chicago from Washington yesterday, and was at once met by inquiries as to his reported intention of resigning. To a TRIBUNE reporter Mr. Goudy said:

"I may or may not resign. While at Washington I told my intention to a couple of friends, and they at once objected. Finally, I agreed not to take further action till they had been consulted. That's the way the matter stands now."

"Will your course be decided on before the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee at Peoria March 6?"

"Yes, by that time I will decide what I shall do."

The talk among the local Democrats yesterday was that Mr. Goudy's reconsideration meant he would not resign. It was said that if he could have been sure of naming F. H. Winston, Sr., as his successor he would not have hesitated. But there was hostility shown to such action as soon as it was proposed, and a hint was given that if Mr. Goudy resigned the State Central Committee would not regard his wishes in choosing a successor. It is open talk that the Mackin-McDonald end of the Democracy wants to put a—to them—more useful man in the place at the end of Mr. Goudy's term.

NURSING THE BOOMS.

THE RANDALL CLUB, OF PHILADELPHIA, SENDS AN ADVANCE GUARD.

Mr. Valentine Levi and Edward P. Brennan, representing the Randall Club, of Philadelphia, are in the city, having secured thirty rooms on the first floor of the Commercial Hotel, to be used as the headquarters of the club during the Democratic Convention. The club consists of sixty members, that being the limit of membership, and the uniforms are very striking. In order to help the Randall boom along Nevans' Band has been engaged for the days of the convention. The Cook County Democrats contemplate organizing a similar club to be named after the Democratic nominee for Governor.

IN FAVOR OF EDMUNDS.

NEW YORK CONGRESSMEN LEARNING THE WISHES OF THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—[New York *Times*.]—The Republican members of the House from New York are beginning to hear from their constituents, and are consequently exhibiting much more concern than they did a while ago in Presidential candidates and the importance of selecting some one of the leading ones upon whom to unite. Congressman Wadsworth's open declaration for Mr. Edmunds has brought him a large batch of approving letters, some of which are from persons living out of his district. One of these letters came from Mr. Hiscock's (Syracuse) district. Mr. Wadsworth says he is suprised to find how wide-spread is the feeling in favor of Mr. Edmunds' nomination. It was, perhaps, Mr. Wadsworth's decision of character and the responses to his prompt declaration that has emboldened other men to talk out. Mr. Millard, of the Twenty-eighth District, says he is personally a great admirer of Mr. Edmunds and would be glad to see him made the candidate. It is his belief, too, that he is favored by a large proportion of the voters of his district. There is no feeling of animosity in the district toward the President, but a very strong conviction that he will not be the candidate upon whom the party can unite.

AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY.

THE "BETTER CLASS" OF DEMOCRATS.

New York *Tribune:* It has been stated by witnesses in the Copiah County investigation that "the better class of Democrats" in that county was opposed to lawlessness and violence. How often has this mythical "better class" of Democrats been cited to create the impression that there was somewhere in the party an element which disapproved of fraud, and outrage, and terrorism! Whenever the Democracy, North or South, has done something particularly shameful and flagitious, the country has been assured that "the better class" of Democrats did not approve of it. Yet who has seen these mysterious people who set their faces against Democratic methods, but always vote the Democratic ticket? And if they really exist, to what end do they do so? Certainly they have never exercised the least influence over their wicked partners, and as certainly they have cheerfully taken advantage of every wrong those wicked partners have committed. The truth is, that the moral attitude of this "better class" of Democrats is precisely that of the hypocritical school-boy in Cowper's verses, who was too conscientious to join his comrades in robbing an orchard, but had no compunction in giving advice and in dividing the spoils:

He vowed and protested, yet joined in the plan,
He shared in the plunder, yet pitied the man.

GEN. SHERMAN.

A METHODIST CHURCH ORGAN OPPOSING HIM.

Northwestern Christian Advocate: Just prior to the last Presidential nominating season we wrote an editorial entitled "No Roman Catholic for President." The article was copied far and wide, and we noted quite a shower of maledictions. The papers are now printing a recent interview with the Rev. Mr. Wendte, in which he declares that though he is not a bit of a bigot, he does not wish to see even that eminent patriot, Gen. W. T. Sherman, made President, because of his family's Roman proclivities. The General's entire family is intensely Romanist. We believe it is still a physical impossibility to elect a candidate having such affinities, however indirect, and the present time is the proper season to so agitate the question that it shall be made forever impossible to entangle our administration.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Arrived—The Canada, from London; Edam, from Amsterdam; Helvetia, from Liverpool; Pieter De Coninck, from Antwerp; and Thrace, from Havre.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.—Arrived—The Pennsylvania, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Arrived out—The State of Nebraska, Hapsburg, and Neckar, from New York; and Hampshire, from New Orleans.

The steamer Cubano, from New Orleans, Jan. 27 for Liverpool, was abandoned the 15th. Her engines were broken and full of water. The crew has arrived at Lisbon.

ASSASINATION OF A FARMER.

FULTON, Mo., Feb. 27.—Robert Craighead, a well-to-do farmer, was called out last night, ostensibly for the purpose of assisting a stranger out of a mud-hole with a heavily-loaded wagon. As soon as he emerged from the house he was fired upon and struck upon the head with a club, resulting in his immediate death. The Sheriff and a posse are scouring the country. There is no clew to the murderers.

THE FLOODS.

A Total Fall of Eight Inches at Cairo Reported Up to Date.

Fears That the South May Suffer a Disastrous Inundation—Shawneetown Rebuked.

Chicago and Other Cities Still Engaged in the Task of Raising Relief for the Sufferers.

CAIRO AND VICINITY.

A TOTAL FALL OF EIGHT INCHES—THE COUNTRY BELOW SUFFERING.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The river fell three inches the last twenty-four hours. The gage shows fifty-one feet two inches—a total fall of eight inches. It is snowing hard, with a gale blowing from the north. The flood troubles have been transferred below, and it is now thought considerable suffering will be reported. No relief has thus far been called for, but there are many people exposed to that extent that but little more water will be necessary to place them in a perilous position; besides, this cold snap, with snow reaching to Memphis, will go far toward placing matters in bad shape. The only points at which boats can land between Cairo and Memphis are Hickman, Fulton, Tiptonville, Randolph, Richardson, and Gayoso, out of over 150 regular landings.

SHAWNEETOWN REBUKED.

Considerable indignation is expressed here by a telegram in a Chicago paper from Shawneetown in which the citizens claim never to have received the slightest assistance from any Illinois town last year, Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky only contributing. March 1 and 5 last Cairo remitted Mayor Millspaugh, of Shawneetown, two checks aggregating $354, and Mayor Millspaugh's acknowledgment is on file. The funds were of course for the destitute. No doubt many other towns in Illinois can present the same credentials. A city occupying the position that Shawneetown does towards the hundreds of people who have contributed to her relief should keep her books in better shape and give those credit to whom it is due, otherwise future calls for help may not meet with a cheerful response from those who have already had a taste of her ingratitude.

THE WORK OF RELIEF.

MADISON, WIS.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—A benefit concert held here last night at the opera-house netted $375 for the flood sufferers at Newport, Ky., while a benefit at the skating-rink this afternoon added $15 to the sum.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Feb. 27.—The proceeds of the charity-ball last night—$270—were today sent by the Board of Trade to Portsmouth, O., for distribution to river sufferers.

CHICAGO CHARITY.

WHAT THE G. A. R. HAS DONE.

The Department-Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic for the State of Illinois issued a circular Feb. 20 calling for contributions for members of the order and all other ex-soldiers who were sufferers from the Ohio River floods. Contributions are being made throughout the State and forwarded to Col. Thomas W. Scott, of Fairfield, Ill., the Department Quartermaster. Post 28 Tuesday night voted $25 from the post fund and appointed a committee to solicit contributions.

The following is an extract from a letter from J. F. Nolen, Commander of the post at Shawneetown:

Our town is a mass of destruction, and our all is gone with very few exceptions. The storm swept houses, barns, and everything before it. Many are on the hills in tents, and many more will have to go. All of our post have gone to camp except three members. Fuel and clothing are scarce, and so many are made homeless by the storm that our provisions and equipments will fall short; business is suspended and everybody trying to save life.

H. P. Lloyd, Department Commander of Ohio, writes as follows:

The suffering is very great, and will continue for many weeks to come. The Federal and State aid has temporarily supplied the demand for food, but this will soon cease, and then the hard pinch will come as the comrades try to restore and make habitable their deserted homes. Many houses are carried away, some overturned; furniture and wardrobes are ruined; tools and implements destroyed; and it is very hard for old soldiers with dependent families to start anew with nothing.

All contributions to the fund may be sent to J. L. Bennett, A. A. G., No. 21 Clark street, Chicago, or Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield, Ill., and will be acknowledged in general orders from the department headquarters G. A. R. and through the press.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DATE.

The following shows the amount received by the Red Cross Society for the flood sufferers thus far:

Previously reported	$21,589	J. H. Rogers, Sycamore, Ill.	[illegible]
First Presbyterian Church Sunday-School, Itasca, Ill.	5	Snydacker & Co.	[illegible]
Methodist Church Sunday-School, Wilmington, Ill.	5	Frank Hayden	[illegible]
		C. G. Barnard	1
		B. P. Smith	1
		J. A. Cost	1
Total			$21,[illegible]

A PROMENADE CONCERT TONIGHT.

A grand promenade concert and dress parade in aid of the Ohio River sufferers will be given this evening by the First Infantry Regiment, I. N. G., at the First Cavalry Armory, Michigan avenue, near Monroe street. The following is the program:

PART FIRST.

1. "Alfred and Marie Wedding March" ... Julius Benedict
2. Overture, "Semiramide" ... Rossini
3. Finale, "Rienzi" ... Wagner
4. Selections, "Queen's Lace Handkerchief" ... Strauss
5. "Stabat Mater" ... Rossini

PART SECOND.

6. "Battle of Gettysburg" ... J. H. B. Sullivan
7. Concert solo, "Exposition Polka" ... Austin
8. "A Day in Camp" ... Reeves
9. Waltz, "Snow Flake" ... Resch
10. Galop, "Express Train" ... Strauss

The dress parade of the entire regiment in full uniform will commence at 9 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

GILDED NICKELS.

A Stop Put to Their Use in the Manufacture of Cheap Jewelry.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Maj. McIlrath, Chief of the Secret Service for New England, has made a timely discovery of the gilding of the new five-cent nickel by manufacturers of cheap jewelry, which, if allowed to continue, would have proved a fruitful source of defrauding the public in the purchase of pinchbeck jewelry. The nickel on one side looks very much like the die of a $5 gold piece, and the manufacturers, by gilding it and placing this side to view on crosses, pins, and other designs of jewelry, made them look as though ornamented with the $5 gold piece, and they could have been readily sold to the general public for this purpose. Several Attleboro jewelers have been engaged in this business, and have sent samples of jewelry so manufactured to different parts of the West, a considerable quantity being found in Cincinnati and other Western cities. The manufacturers allege ignorance of the law bearing on counterfeiting, and have freely given up all treated coins in their possession. It is not likely prosecutions will follow at present.

CONVICTION OF A LOTTERY AGENT.

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 27.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. the agent of the Dismal Swamp Lottery Company the jury returned a verdict of guilty, fixing defendant's punishment at five minutes in jail and a fine of $1. The defendant will appeal.

A JERSEY CATTLE CLUB.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—The Springfield Jersey Cattle Club effected a permanent organization this evening with the following officers: President, C. C. Brown; Vice-President, C. A. Gehrman; Secretary, Charles F. Mills; Treasurer, Forte Yates.

THIRTY GRAINS OF MORPHINE.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Feb. 27.—J. D. Rushing, head bookkeeper for Doyle, Knott & Blakemore, suicided today. He took thirty grains of morphine last night, and died at 1 o'clock this evening.

THE REMAINS OF J. A. M'GAHAN.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 27.—The Legislature has made provision for bringing the remains of the distinguished war correspondent, J. A. McGahan, from Constantinople to Ohio for burial.

NEW YORK.

Largely-Attended Conference of Officials in the Interest of Prison Management.

Opposition to O'Brien, the Would-Be Boss of the Republican County Committee.

Bankers Want the Silver Law Repealed—Vanderbilt and Rock Island—Parson Newman.

PRISON MANAGEMENT.

MEETING OF OFFICIALS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

New York, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—A number of prison wardens and members of boards of charities assembled at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today in response to a call issued by the National Prison Association to discuss matters connected with prison management. Among those present were Wardens A. A. Brush, of Sing Sing; John C. Sulter, of the Southern Illinois Penitentiary; R. W. McClaughrey, of the Illinois State Penitentiary; Michael J. Cassidy, of the Eastern State Penitentiary of Philadelphia; George W. Carter, of the Wisconsin State Prison; E. B. Pond, Michigan State Prison; J. R. Willis, Missouri State Prison; Frank S. Dodge, New Hampshire State Prison; W. Searles, Chaplain of Auburn State Prison; J. H. Smith, physician at Clinton; G. W. Burchard, President of the Wisconsin State Board of Supervision; R. Brockway, Superintendent of the Elmira State Reformatory; R. Brinckerhoff, of the Ohio Board of Charities; Alva Adams, of the Board of Managers of the Colorado Penitentiary; Charles E. Felton, of the Chicago House of Correction; Frederick H. Wines, of the Illinois Board of Charities; P. H. Laverty, of the Trenton State Prison; C. B. Moore, of the New Jersey State Prison; F. J. Ries, of the Milwaukee House of Correction; W. J. Hicks, of the North Carolina State Penitentiary; W. D. Patterson, of the Cleveland House of Correction; J. L. Milligan, Chaplain of the Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary; and James Allison, Manager of the Pennsylvania State Reform-School.

The morning session was held with closed doors, and the subjects of the size of the prisons and cells, ventilation, bedding, light, heat, and cleanliness were discussed.

PRISON CLOTHING.

At the afternoon session the subject of prison clothing came up. Warden Brush, of Sing Sing, believed that prisoners should be well clothed, and should change their shirts once a week. He thought that striped clothing was absolutely necessary. They should wear something to distinguish them from citizens.

Superintendent Brockway, of the Elmira Reformatory, did not believe in any clothing that was a badge of degradation, except in the very lowest classes. The lowest grade of prisoners in his prison were clothed in a red costume. The men who felt the degradation of a distinctive dress never needed and never ought to wear it.

Chaplain Searles, of Auburn, did not believe in clothing prisoners in stripes. The change from citizens' dress to stripes was a severe blow at the manhood of the prisoner.

Charles E. Felton, Warden of the Chicago House of Correction, thought that it made no difference whether prisoners going to a State prison wore stripes or not. In a reformatory institution a different style of garment was a good thing.

THE GRADED SYSTEM.

The next subject discussed was the graded prison system. Mr. Brockway thought that the system was highly desirable. He believed that separate female prisons were an excellent thing. Before establishing a labor system a general classification would have to be made. The classification should not be based on age or criminal record, but on character.

Dr. Smith, of Clinton, thought that such a classification would not prevent young criminals from being instructed in crime by old hands.

Warden Brush thought that penitentiaries should be used for the incarceration of minor criminals, and State prisons should be used for old and incorrigible offenders; but, as things are now, the penitentiaries had as many hard cases as the State prison. The trouble was that the anxiety to make money out of prisons had upset the entire system. The most hardened cases were sent to the penitentiary to make money for the counties in which the penitentiaries were. "We have not had," said the Warden, "a prisoner from Kings County, except on a life sentence, for years." Warden Brush was in favor of grading prisoners from the house of refuge up, and this grading should be done in the courts. If the courts did not know enough about the men the Governor should have the power to transfer.

Mr. Felton thought the future moral development of the prisoner should be considered as bearing upon classification. Mr. Felton and Gen. Brinckerhoff thought that the worst feature in the prison system of any State was the county jail. The separation of prisoners was absolutely necessary. In the jail at Mansfield, O., the prisoners were absolutely separated. They did not know each other. Gen. Brinckerhoff thought that the jails should be simply places of detention and that the system of individual treatment should prevail.

Secretary Round stated that in New York State the Sheriffs of populous counties were opposed to the State authorities letting control of the county-jails. In those counties where the Sheriffs had only five or six prisoners in charge at a time they were willing to have the State take the jails. He had talked with over fifty out of the sixty Sheriffs in the State, and knew just how they felt in regard to the matter.

"THE INDEFINIT SENTENCE."

Among those present at the evening session were Stephen Cutter, General Agent of the New York Prison Association; the Hon. Isaac V. Baker, Superintendent of Prisons, New York; the Rev. J. L. Milligan, Chaplain of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania; Charles Lewis, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association, New York; and Cornelius B. Gold. The subject discussed was "The Indefinit Sentence."

George W. Burchard, President of the State Board of Supervision, Fort Atkinson, Wis., said that theoretically he believed in an indeterminate sentence. He objected strenuously to the term "punishment," and thought it should be eliminated from the rules. If this elimination were not made they could not properly approach their subject. Their duty was simply to protect society. They were not punishing any man. They had no right to do so. Mr. Burchard thought that prisoners should be kept in confinement until certain evidence was brought forward to satisfy a given tribunal that they were fit to be let at large.

J. H. Smith, Physician of the Clinton Prison, thought the indefinit sentence was a component part of an entire system. He said that, if the rules and regulations which were established to govern the conduct of prisoners were of such a cast-iron character that they afforded no test of the effect the imprisonment produced, those rules and regulations were not what should be applied to the prisons. Until a man is shown to be morally improved he should not be allowed out of prison.

THE PARDONING POWER.

To the question, "To what extent should the 'pardoning power' be exercised under the indefinit sentence plan?" Mr. Smith replied that it should never be exercised. The Wardens and managers of the prison, from their personal contact with the prisoner, were the only persons who were fitted to exercise that power.

Mr. Burchard said that he thought that a man might be released upon patrol if he had satisfied the appointed tribunal, which he would prefer to see composed of the Board of Prison Managers. They had no need to look to Great Britain and Ireland for practical demonstration of the value of this system. It was in actual operation in the New York Reformatory, the Women's Prison in Massachusetts, in Wisconsin, Illinois, and other Northern States. In Wisconsin the boys of the industrial schools were discharged upon their record made during their term of imprisonment.

Alva Adams, of the Board of Managers of the Colorado Penitentiary, spoke vigorously. "If we were as perfect as we could wish," he said, "if we could find boards of management who were never biased by influence of any kind, then this condition of affairs could be adopted. The management of our prisons is simply selected for political rewards. The Wardens are changed too frequently. The experience of one or two years will never qualify a man to settle the great question at issue. Just as long as these offices are determined by political power we shall find political parties taking possession of the offices. If proper men could be continued in office as long as their services showed them to be capable we should have a model prison system."

Mr. A. G. Byers, Secretary of the Board of State Charities, Columbus, O., said that the needful reform would never be obtained if they waited for the politicians to bring it out. It must come from the Wardens and Managers. "This reform must be so secretly made," he said, "that the politicians will feel that it is too holy a thing for them to touch. I don't know that they are ever brought to such a feeling."

W. Searls, Chaplain of the Auburn (N. Y.) Prison, opposed the idea of the Board of Management sitting in judgment on any man. Dr. Frederick H. Wines, Secretary of the Springfield, Ill., State Board of Public Charities, said that he did not know many Wardens in the United States to whom he would intrust the power in question. He would consider it an outrage to put a man under an indeterminate sentence into the hands of a Warden who did not believe in the reformation of a prisoner. There were a good many such Wardens in the country.

Charleton Lewis said that when people knew that a large-minded man was required for the office of Warden they would not tolerate a political machine, but would exert themselves to find a worthy officer.

E. B. Pond, of the Jackson (Mich.) State Prison, and Capt. W. D. Patterson, of Cleveland, O., also spoke on the subject.

The conference will be continued tomorrow.

THE REPUBLICANS.

A ROW IN THE RANKS.

New York, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The selection of Marvelle W. Cooper by thirty-three leading members of the Republican County Committee as their candidate for permanent Chairman of the county organization in opposition to John J. O'Brien has created a flutter among Republican politicians. This move, it is believed, foreshadows a bitter faction fight withing the Republican ranks. Mr. O'Brien's friends held a conference today, lasting over three hours. The gathering included many of the local machine managers. The situation was thoroughly discussed, and it was decided that Mr. O'Brien should call a caucus of the whole County Committee to select officers to be voted for in the permanent organization of the committee. No time was fixed upon for calling the caucus, that being left to the judgment of Mr. O'Brien, as the temporary Chairman of the County Committee. Mr. O'Brien said today that it was the opinion of himself and friends that it would be suicidal to foment strife, while Col. George Bliss says O'Brien ought to be willing to take a back seat for the good of the party, which is seriously handicapped by that gentleman.

"The only question," continued Mr. Bliss, "is whether we shall have a respectable representative at the head of our figurehead, the County Committee, or somebody who goes around the State and country representing himself as the head of the party and trading on the popularity which the position can create. The Everett House caucus simply means that the party has determined to have the respectable figurehead to its figurehead. O'Brien is for Arthur now, and will be until somebody else turns up whom he thinks he could use. He is not satisfied with Arthur, no doubt, and would control the organization for somebody else if he thought it would come out right in the end. The O'Briens, and the Cregans, and the Biglins, and the Dodys are for Arthur, but they are so under protest. He hasn't suited them in the distribution of his patronage, because he has declined to be controlled by them. The idea of deposing O'Brien to further Arthur's wishes never entered the heads of the men who engaged in this movement."

SILVER.

BANKERS WANT THE BLAND ACT REPEALED.

New York, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Financial circles are engaged in discussing the silver-certificate question, and it appears that many bankers and brokers here strongly favor the repeal of the Bland act, thereby putting a stop to the coining of $2,000,000 silver coin per month. Such a proceeding, they urge, must come to an end sooner or later. It is not the Secretary of the Treasury's fault—he is bound by law—and as he hands over the standard gold coin and takes in the silver he must inevitably come at last to the paying of his balances in silver.

"Rescind the law of 1878 at once," says President Coe, of the American Exchange Bank, "and a position consistent with the gold standard we possess can be maintained. Leave things to go on as they are now and the speculators will soon be masters of the situation."

Bankers here are not quite clear as to how soon the Secretary of the Treasury would be compelled to begin paying his balances in silver or its representative certificates, but the general opinion seemed to be that a few weeks would see such a measure inaugurated.

WEST SHORE.

ITS CASTLE GARDEN DIFFICULTY.

New York, Feb. 27.—The General Passenger Agent of the West Shore Road says of the report of the emigrant-rate war at Castle Garden:

"The West Shore Company is maintaining the agreed emigrant rates, but have an office outside of Castle Garden for the sale of emigrant tickets in addition to the office in the Garden. Emigrant passengers of Inman steamers were consigned to the West Shore Company, and those holding orders for tickets were permitted to have them exchanged at the West Shore counter, but those desiring to purchase tickets in the Garden for cash were distributed among the pool roads. This action was accepted as an intimation that the West Shore Company could not expect fair treatment from the pool organization in the Garden, and the sale of tickets to emigrants at our emigrant-offices outside the Garden was authorized."

It is reported that the West Shore has made a traffic agreement with the Gould roads.

J. H. HAVERLY.

HE IS GOING WEST TO GROW UP WITH THE COUNTRY.

New York, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Mr. J. H. Haverly is about to go to Denver, from whence he is not expected to return for some years. All his present theatrical organizations, consisting of one minstrel company, are to be left in the hands of Col. Robert Filkins. Mr. Haverly's object in Denver is to plunge more deeply than ever into the business of mining. Mr. Haverly's pathway in amusement matters has not been strewn with roses for a very considerable period. He, in retiring to the remote fastnesses of Denver, practically bids farewell to theatricals for a period of considerable duration.

THE EXCISE LAW.

FORFEITURE OF LICENSE FOLLOWS ITS VIOLATION.

New York, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Among the decisions handed down by the Court of Appeals yesterday is one of importance to saloonkeepers here. In the test case of John M. Meyer against the Board of Excise Commissioners the court unanimously confirms the decision of Judge Gildersleeve and of the general term of the Supreme Court, declaring it to be the law in this State that the conviction of a saloonkeeper of a violation of the Excise law ipso facto forfeits the license without any further legal proceedings.

VANDERBILT AND CABLE.

HOW THE FORMER PROPOSES TO COERCE THE LATTER.

New York, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—A prominent member of the Vanderbilt party said today: "Mr. Vanderbilt is holding the matter of a war of rates over Mr. Cable. If Rock Island cuts rates Mr. Vanderbilt will immediately hold it up as a reason why the Cable party should not be intrusted with power, and will ask stockholders to give him their proxies. If Rock Island does not make any demonstration Mr. Vanderbilt will probably not make any active endeavor to obtain control of the road."

NEWMAN'S CHURCH.

ITS QUARREL WILL BE SETTLED BY A COUNCIL.

New York, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The quarrel in the Madison Avenue Congregational Church will be settled by a council, which was formally called today. The Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman's friends will now have the opportunity to lay the case before thirty-one representative clergymen from New York, Brooklyn, New Haven, Springfield, Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities, and Amherst, Williams, and Yale Colleges. It is thought the case can be disposed of at one day's session of the council.

AN ANGRY LAWMAKER.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 27.—This morning there was considerable excitement among the members of the Assembly over the difficulty between Assemblymen Howe and Burns. Mr. Howe, at a banquet last night, made a speech giving a supposed humorous illustration of Burns making a speech in the Assembly. Burns, having learned this morning of the burlesque, left the Assembly chamber, declaring his purpose to procure a weapon and forthwith puncture Howe with a bullet on sight.

THE FAR WEST.

Gov. Stoneman Evidently Determined to Collect the Central Pacific Taxes.

A Gorge in the Yellowstone at Iron Bluff, Mont.—Trains Delayed by Washouts.

Sullivan of Boston Engages to Pound Another Tough—A Lawyer Horsewhipped by Women.

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

A RAILROAD THAT DOES NOT PAY ITS TAXES.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Gov. Stoneman has filed a complaint in the State court for an injunction to restrain the Attorney-General of the State from settling the tax suits against the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The inference to be drawn from this step is that he proposes to convene the Legislature in extra session unless the railroad company pays—as he has hinted he has information it will—its taxes in full, including penalties and interest since it became delinquent. The corporation can be brought to terms very speedily if the Legislature can be made to formulate an amendment to the Constitution which will make mortgages of railroads subject to the same rule as that applied to private individuals. The railroad monopoly has declared in courts of law and other places that they wished to be subject to the same rules as other taxpayers. In this they were not sincere, but simply wishing to stave off as long as possible the payment of even the small sum they are called upon to pay under the ill-working provision of the new Constitution. The corporation is now assessed at the rate of $11,000 to $16,000 per mile upon road upon which there are mortgages of over $40,000 per mile, the latter escaping taxation entirely. If the railroad is treated as individuals its property will be taxed for all in sight irrespective of the mortgage, a proceeding which the railroad cannot be in earnest in wanting carried into effect.

MONTANA.

FLOODS AND WASHOUTS.

Glendive, Mont., Feb. 27.—The river is quiet at this point, with little, if any, ice floating. The river is gorged at Iron Bluff, nine miles above Glendive, where a very large dyke has been constructed. The valley near the scene of the gorge is overflowed, driving out five or six families. The lowest portions of the valley opposit Glendive are overflowed, but fortunately the water does not reach the houses. The overflow at Miles City did but little damage.

There are three washouts above Glendive, two being this side of Miles City and the most formidable near Pompey's Pillar, about eighty miles below Billings. This morning's train was the first from the West since Friday night and the first through train from Portland for a week, others having been made up at Helena and Missoula.

Very little damage is apprehended from the flood at Glendive, as the valley on the west side, being much lower, would afford an outlet in any event. With the exception of a few spots in the Bad Lands the snow has entirely disappeared and the ground is dry.

PUGILISTIC.

SULLIVAN SIGNS AN AGREEMENT.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 27.—An agreement was signed last night between John L. Sullivan and G. M. Robinson for a four-round knockout. Robinson is the champion heavy-weight of the Olympic Club. The conditions of the match are four rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules, within ten days, no stakes. Sullivan is to receive two-thirds and Robinson one-third of the net receipts.

HORSEWHIPPED.

A PROMINENT ATTORNEY CASTIGATED BY WOMEN.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 27.—Two women this morning horsewhipped D. L. Regensberger, a prominent attorney. As Regensberger was walking on Kearney street the pair sprang out of a carriage, performed the deed, and reentered and drove away. The cause is said to be expressions of the attorney resenting the intrusion of the women into his society at the Mardi-Gras ball last night.

NEW YORK CITY ITEMS.

The steamer Venice ran aground off Sandy Hook Tuesday night. She came off yesterday morning without damage.

The annual report of the Colorado Coal & Iron Company shows gross earnings of $4,126,000 and net earnings of $313,000.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Directors have declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent on preferred and common stock, payable April 15. The books close March 24.

The Directors of the St. Paul & Omaha Railway have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock. The books close March 31 and reopen April 23.

President Baldwin says there is no foundation for the rumor that the Louisville & Nashville Railway will furnish money for the completion of the Charleston, Cumberland Gap & Chicago Air-Line.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor is steadily improving. She sleeps well, but takes very little nourishment. Yesterday afternoon Dr. Barker felt very hopeful of her recovery, although it will be many months before she will be entirely well.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday listed $2,500,000 second mortgage bonds of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company and the additional amount of Pullman Palace-Car stock, making the total outstanding $15,927,200.

Mr. Morisini said yesterday that Jay Gould would start South the latter part of this week, and he denied the report of a rupture between Gould and Vanderbilt and their depression of securities to hurt each other. Mr. Gould meets the Atalanta at Savannah.

The banks that have withdrawn gold from the Treasury are the Chemical City, Fourth National, and Bank of New York. The first two withdrew $1,500,000. Two hundred thousand dollars in gold and $217,000 in silver was shipped yesterday for Europe.

"The drosky" is the name of a new carriage recently imported from London for Mr. Samuel J. Tilden. Mr. Tilden will return to Greystone during the first week in April. He will take to up-steam yachting again as soon as the season opens. Plans are being arranged for many improvements in Greystone.

Ferdinand Glaser, a clerk in the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's office, is now in Ludlow Street Jail, where he was committed by order of Judge Lawrence, to show why he should not pay alimony to his wife. His bail is fixed at $5,000. Mrs. Glaser asks for a limited divorce on account of her husband's cruel treatment of her.

The tug Glendale, owned by Capt. Foote and valued at $12,000, was run into and sunk early yesterday morning off Robbins' Reef by the Cunard steamer Cephalonia. The engineer, Charles Feltz, and Henry Green, a deck hand, were drowned. The rest of the crew were rescued. The body of Feltz was recovered. The Cephalonia was not damaged.

The suit of William B. Dinsmore, President of the Adams Express Company and owner of 2,000 shares of New Jersey Central Railroad stock, to set aside the lease of the road to the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, was continued yesterday. Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Frederick A. Potts, and George G. Haven were examined on behalf of the Jersey Central Company, of which they were formerly Directors. Their testimony was brief and not material to either side.

The General Committee of Tammany Hall at its meeting last night adopted a resolution recommending the Democratic National Convention, which is to meet in Chicago, to select its candidate for President from New York State. This resolution was received with great applause, and with the remarks: "That's business," "That's Flower," "That's the man we are for," "Nothing like coming out flat-footed," "Tammany is the first organization in the Flower boom."

THE DOMINION.

The Orangemen Still Loyal to Sir John—Grocers' Liquor Licenses—A Budget of News.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Provincial Grand Orange Lodge met today, when discussion on a resolution pressing the Government to pass the Orange Incorporation bill was defeated by a large majority. The Orangemen have for years been trying to get the act passed, but, owing to the opposition of the French Bleus and other Catholic members, it has not been accomplished. The bill has again this session been introduced into the House, but whenever called for second reading has been skipped and put to the bottom of the list. The Orangemen are with very few exceptions Tories and supporters of the Government, and on the defeat of their bill last session vowed vengeance against the Government. The action of the Grand Lodge today shows how they have been brought into line. Rather than hamper their master, Sir John Macdonald—who, with the Canadian Pacific loan, better terms for Quebec, and threatened insurrection in the Northwest, has his hands full—they have apparently decided to forego their act.

GROCERS' LIQUOR LICENSES.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—A writ was issued in the chancery division, Osgoode Hall, this afternoon, at the instance of George Michie, a licensed grocer, versus the city Corporation and Aldermen, asking for an injunction to restrain defendants from passing, or taking any steps towards passing, the by-law abolishing grocers' liquor licenses. Plaintiff alleges undue haste, corrupt practices, and personation by polling dead men's votes. An interim injunction was granted, returnable tomorrow at 2 o'clock, when argument will take place. The City Council had met and the by-law had been read a second time when the interim injunction was served. The Council then adjourned till Friday to await the result at Osgoode Hall.

DEATH OF AN ALLEGED EMBEZZLER.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—F. T. Bradley, late Collector of Customs at Emerson, and who has been held here for examination on a charge of embezzlement from the customs, died at 11 o'clock to night.

NO INSULT TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 27.—There is no truth in the statement in several American papers that an insult was offered the American flag on Washington's Birthday by the proprietors of the *Mail*. The American flag has always flown from the office of the Consul, in the *Mail* Building, and on an occasion like that in question has flown from the main tower of the building until the time for which it was ordered up by the Consul expired.

FALL OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE.

Montreal, Que., Feb. 27.—A bridge on the Grand Trunk Railway near here gave way yesterday while a freight-train was passing over it, precipitating eleven cars loaded with general merchandise into the bed of the river, seven of them being smashed into splinters.

AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEIT-MONEY DEALER.

London, Ont., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—O. G. Martin, jeweler, of Brooklyn, was arrested today charged with circulating counterfeit $10 bills. It is claimed that he had sent out circulars signed W. A. Garland offering to dispose of "queer" money. Detectives answered the circulars and traced the matter to Martin.

THE VESSEL-OWNERS.

They Meet to Protest Against an Obnoxious Bill Before Congress.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Cleveland vessel-owners are up in arms over Congressman Foran's bill to regulate lake and marine shipping. The credit of originating this bill is given to President Powers, of the Chicago Seamen's Union, the head of the lake unions. The bill is almost an exact copy of the one drafted by him, and the same bill was introduced last year by Judge Reagan. This morning a meeting was held in Capt. Bradley's office on Water street, attended by a large number of the local vesselmen. Capt. Bradley acted as Chairman, and those present discussed the bill and dissected it clause by clause that a clear understanding of its provisions might be arrived at. It was decided that the bill was impracticable and if passed would work great damage to the shipping interests of the lakes; that there were no provisions necessary, and most of those in the bill were already covered by the statutes. It was the expressed opinion that it would in the end place the vessel interests in the hands of the Seamen's Union. The meeting represented 86,000 tons of vessel interest, and drew up a strong petition protesting against the bill as generally disastrous to shipping. The bill provides for a crew of not less than four competent men for 250 tons, and ten men for 1,000 tons, and one additional man for each 150 tons; that two-thirds shall be American citizens, and that the crew shall have good, unincumbered quarters. Another section of the bill provides that no United States Marshal shall receive more than $6 for the service of any motion or warrant for libel for wages or any other cause. The loading of a vessel is also regulated.

HONOR TO WHOM DUE.

A Testimonial Presented to the Officers and Crew of the Revenue Cutter Dexter.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 27.—The opera-house was crowded and hundreds was unable to gain admission upon the occasion of the public presentation of the testimonial to the officers and crew of the revenue cutter Dexter. The officers of the United States naval ship New Hampshire, also Col. Best and officers from Fort Adams and the torpedo station, were present. Ex-Gov. Van Zandt presided and delivered an eloquent address. Capt. Gabrielson, of the Dexter, his officers and men were loudly cheered as they appeared upon the stage. The Mayor of Newport presented engrossed resolutions and Capt. Gabrielson received them in a brief and pleasantly-worded speech.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 27.—The Chamber of Commerce will shortly consider the matter brought up by Lieut. Rhodes, with a view to putting the revenue service upon the same beneficial footing as that occupied by the naval service as regards pensions and benefits. Lieut. Rhodes has deposited $30,000 received from various sources in testimonials for his bravery at the Gay Head disaster, and awaits permission from Secretary Folger to distribute the money among his shipmates on the Dexter. To forestall a possible adverse decision by the Secretary, Lieut. Rhodes purchased new uniforms and blankets for every man on board.

A CHURCH QUARREL.

Zanesville, O., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The organist of the Second Street Methodist Church married recently. Proposals were solicited for the vacant position, and Miss Hattie Godfrey being the lowest bidder was chosen. The Sabbath following she presided, and with a choir of her own selection rendered general satisfaction. A few persons had, however, been breeding dissension, which manifested itself in various ways and resulted in an open quarrel after the service last Sunday, during which such words as "liar," "scoundrel," "slanderer," and "hypocrit" were used in a reckless manner, and the Lieutenant of Police was called on to quell the uproar. Miss Godfrey has refused to resign and further scenes are expected. This congregation is composed of the élite of our Methodist citizens. There is talk of a slander suit for $20,000.

BOSTON'S WATER-SUPPLY.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 27.—The City Engineer has found it necessary to establish another pumping station at Squantum, and has reported in favor of taking land for that purpose. Both Squantum and Moon Island are owned by Paul Butler, son of the ex-Governor, and he has already received $10,000 for the use of Moon Island. Gen. Butler has appeared before the committee with several propositions, which are taken under advisement.

MURDERERS IN LUCK.

Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 27.—Enoch Brown, sentenced to be hanged at Halifax, was reprieved to March 21. The sentence of death upon Robert Pratt has been commuted to life imprisonment.

YELLOW-FEVER IN MEXICO.

Guaymas, Mex., Feb. 27.—Passengers from Northern Mexico confirm the existence of the so-called yellow-fever at Mazatlan and Manzanillo, and say it is worse than last fall.

RAILROADS.

The War in Freight Rates to Western Points Begun with a Sweeping Cut.

What the Rock Island's Control of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Means.

The Northern Pacific's New Eastern Connection—Changes in the Monon Management.

Inauguration of a War on Freight Rates to Western Points—Heavy Reduction in Rates.

At last the blow has fallen and an open war on freight rates between the Western Trunk-Line Association has been inaugurated. The Tribune has predicted all along that unless some agreement should be made between the Burlington and the Western Trunk-Line Association for pooling the Nebraska business a war on rates could not be avoided, but yet nearly all of its contemporaries insisted that the difficulties would finally be adjusted without necessitating a war on rates. The correctness of The Tribune's statements, however, has again been vindicated. For several days past rumors have been in circulation that the rates to Nebraska, Colorado, and Utah points were being badly cut. That the reports were based upon facts was indicated by the frequent consultations during the last two days between General Freight Agent Ripley, of the Burlington, and Commissioner Vining, of the Western Trunk-Line Association. Neither of them would divulge the secret of those meetings. They were evidently trying to patch up the difficulty and avoid an open rupture. The Burlington people stated that some of the Western Trunk-Line Association roads had been caught in cutting the rates, but they seemed to be of the opinion that the trouble could be adjusted and an open rupture avoided. The Western Trunk-Line Association roads insisted that they were maintaining the rates, but that the Burlington was doing the cutting. Others insisted that the trouble was made by the St. Louis & San Francisco, which insisted upon cutting the rates to Colorado and Utah points. However this may be, the efforts to prevent an open war on rates were of no avail, as will be seen by the following circular issued yesterday by Commissioner Vining, of the Western Trunk-Line Association:

The through rates to points shown in joint through-freight tariff No. 10, dated Feb. 20, 1884, will until further notice be lower than the rates therein named by the following figures: First class, 87 cents; second class, 70 cents; third class, 53 cents; fourth class, 37 cents; fifth class, 30 cents; class A, 32 cents; class B, 28; class C 23; class D, 23 cents. The same figures will also be deducted from the billing rates to Denver, used for freight consigned to Colorado Springs, Pueblo, or local points on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway, shown in sheet No. 6, of Feb. 1, 1884.

This a reduction of nearly one-half of the regular rates on all classes of freight to all competing through points west of the Missouri River as far as Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah. Under the tripartite contract Commissioner Vining has the right to order a general reduction to all points west of the Missouri River if it is found that any competing lines have been cutting the rates to the lowest cut-rate made, or even lower if he deems it necessary. Of course the Burlington will make the same rates as those announced by the Western Trunk-Line Association. It is not likely that the trouble will stop with this reduction, and the indications are that further reductions will follow in rapid succession.

Fears are entertained that before many days have passed the trouble will spread to all points in the West, and that the Southwestern Railway Association will also become involved. Commissioner Midgley had a conference yesterday with several of the managers of Southwestern roads, and it is probable that these conferences had some reference to new complications.

The Rock Island's Attitude Regarding the Ownership of the Cedar Rapids & Northern.

President R. R. Cable, of the Rock Island, returned from Cedar Rapids yesterday, where he has been attending the annual meeting of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern. Mr. Cable seems to be highly satisfied with the result of the meeting, but he declined to state what significance his election to the Board and Executive Committee of the Cedar Rapids Road had, nor would he commit himself regarding the report in yesterday's Tribune that the object of the Rock Island was to induce it to give up its scheme of building an independent line from Clinton, Ia., to Dubuque, and thence to St. Paul, and instead use jointly with the Rock Island the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and Minneapolis & St. Louis to St. Paul.

It is certain that by the election of President Cable as a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the Cedar Rapids, and the ousting of Mr. John I. Blair from the board, the Rock Island has greatly strengthened its hold on the Cedar Rapids Road. Out of a Directory of thirteen members the Rock Island has now nine and the Burlington but four. Besides, the Rock Island has the President and a majority of the Executive Committee, and is therefore able to control the property. There are other developments which show that the Burlington has lost its influence in the management of the Cedar Rapids Road.

The meeting at Cedar Rapids Tuesday had under discussion the proposed extensions of the Cedar Rapids Road, the Worthington Branch into Dakota, and also the extension of the Clinton Line to a connection with the main line, about seventy-five miles. It virtually agreed to commence work on those extensions as speedily as possible. The Burlington people have all along been desirous of preventing the construction of those new lines, and their inability to make their influence felt at the annual meeting indicates that they have lost their grip.

If the Burlington can be induced, as is hardly probable, to forego the construction of its proposed new line to St. Paul, and makes an arrangement with the Rock Island for using the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and Minneapolis & St. Louis as its St. Paul and Northwestern outlet, it will no doubt be allowed to participate in the management of the Cedar Rapids & Northern as heretofore, and the arrangement by which the stock of the Rock Island and Burlington Roads in the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern is placed in the hands of a Trustee who acts jointly for both roads, will not be disturbed. Should the Burlington, however, insist upon building an independent line to St. Paul, then the Rock Island will undoubtedly take its portion of the Cedar Rapids stock out of the hands of the trustee and force the Burlington entirely out of the management of the Cedar Rapids Road, as it could not well tolerate a direct competitor in the councils of the management of its Minneapolis & St. Louis line. In the latter event there will necessarily be serious trouble between the Burlington and the Rock Island on Northwestern business in which all other lines to the Northwest would become involved.

Changes on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago.

Mr. E. O. McCormick, for some time past City Ticket Agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, has been appointed Northern Passenger Agent of that road in place of S. B. Jones, resigned. He will have charge of all passenger traffic originating in Chicago and the Northwest, and will also have charge of the city ticket offices of the company in Chicago. Mr. McCormick has well earned the promotion by earnest and efficient work in the service of this company. Mr. J. L. Whelan will continue as Traveling Passenger Agent for this company and be known as such.

Mr. A. B. Southard, Traffic Manager of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, was in the city yesterday for the purpose of getting the affairs of his company in this city in good working order. Mr. Southard has just issued the following circular:

This company has perfected arrangements with the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway for a through passenger line, via Lafayette, to Indianapolis and Cincinnati, taking effect March 1, 1884. For that purpose the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago will use that portion of its track between Chicago and Lafayette and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway between Lafayette and Indianapolis and also Cincinnati, the line to be known as the Monon Line. Pullman sleepers and through coaches will be run on night express-trains and through coaches on day express-trains between Chicago, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati. Louisville, New Albany & Chicago trains will leave Chicago from Polk Street Depot and deliver passengers in Union Depot at Indianapolis and Grand Central Passenger Station at Cincinnati. The distances by this line will be as follows: Chicago and Lafayette, 118 miles; Chicago and Indianapolis, 181 miles; and Chicago and Cincinnati, 296 miles.

The Northern Pacific's New Eastern Connection, and Its Effect on Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Officials of the railroads centering here express the belief that the arrangement under which the Northern Pacific and Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Roads are to unite at Minneapolis, thus forming a direct line to the Eastern seabord via Lake Michigan, and obviating the necessity of an extension of the former road along the south shore of Lake Superior east from Duluth, will work no injury to Milwaukee. The survey now crosses the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Road at Rheinlander, and it will benefit this city, as it opens another direct route from Milwaukee to the East. The arrangement as understood by railway officials here is substantially this: The Sault Ste. Marie has made a contract for the use of the bridge and terminal facilities of the Northern Pacific Road in Minneapolis, thus practically uniting the two roads and forming a great through line. As an accessory to the agreement the Sault Ste. Marie has contracted with the Omaha Road to use the tracks of that company from Minneapolis to Turtle Lake, Wis. From that point the new company will build easterly, connecting with the Canadian Pacific and the entire Canadian system of roads for Montreal, Portsmouth, and the Atlantic coast. It is promised that work shall begin as soon as spring opens.

The Chicago & Evanston Road's Evanston Arrangements.

If the assertions of three of the leading men in the Chicago & Evanston Railroad are to be believed, matters concerning the completion of the new road to Evanston will reach a tangible shape in a short time. To be sure, in railroad parlance, a certain amount of allowance is to be made for the so-called official information, but negotiations have so far progressed as to leave no doubt that the company means business. They intend to have their road in Evanston and trains running by July or August. Tuesday President J. C. Easton, in company with C. E. Crafts and C. G. Nourse, attorney and Chief Engineer of the new road, arrived in Evanston and spent the greater part of the day in looking for an eligible site for a depot. Yesterday attorney Nourse announced that they had determined to come in on the east side of the Chicago & Northwestern tracks, and that an approximate estimate had been made of the cost of the property to be acquired lying between Lincoln avenue, South Evanston, and Greenwood street, Evanston, just north of which street the Evanston depot will be placed. He also said that Mr. A. J. Grover was asked to place a valuation on his property. This gentleman owns a large part of Block 52, the depot site. The boundary of this block is Grove street on the north, Sherman avenue on the east, and the Chicago & Northwestern tracks on the west. The property has comparatively little southern boundary, as it is triangular in shape. In regard to the Ducat Commercial Block in South Evanston, which stands directly in the line of the road, Mr. Nourse said that negotiations are now pending, and that satisfactory arrangements for a right of way through this would probably be arrived at this week.

Organization of the Western Railway Club.

A meeting of Western Railway master mechanics and car-builders was held yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of forming a club, the object of which is to hold monthly meetings for the discussion of the merits and advantages of materials used in the construction and repairing of railway rolling-stock in order to get up standards. A temporary organization was effected by the election of Mr. Joseph Townsend as Chairman and William Forsyth as Secretary. It was decided to form a club as indicated above, to be known as the "Western Railway Club," the headquarters of which is to be at Chicago.

The following committees were appointed:

On by-laws and organization—F. A. Bissell, William Forsyth, and Joseph Townsend.

On procuring rooms for meetings, etc.—L. E. Johnson, B. K. Verbryck, and Joseph Rogan.

On register—H. C. Buhoup, C. Ettinger, and R. B. Couch.

It was agreed to hold regular meetings the third Wednesday of each month. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman and Secretary.

The Northern Illinois Road.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—E. K. Saunders, of the Board of Directors of the Northern Illinois Road, incorporated Tuesday, states that the road was a private enterprise of the Northwestern Fuel Company. The company has 12,000 acres of coal land in the vicinity of Peru, Ill., and will build the new road in a northerly direction to the Wisconsin State line. The mines are located on the Rock Island Road, and the new road will cross the Omaha Divisions of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, Burlington & Quincy, and Northwestern, and will make connections with the Wisconsin divisions of the Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Wisconsin Central. The line has been located and the grading work is to commence as soon as the weather will permit. The road will be of the standard gage, and will be completed and in operation by Sept. 1. It will start from a point on the Rock Island west of Peru, and will be 100 miles in length. No branches will be built except what will be necessary to connect with the mines. Mr. Saunders says there are over 100,000,000 tons of coal in the mines, and that they will have a capacity of 4,000 tons a day.

More About the Traffic Agreement Between the Chicago and Ohio River Pool Roads.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The traffic agreement between the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad and the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Road is based on an equal division of the carrying trade between the large cities on the lines of the two roads. The Big Four will have exclusive right to the business between Chicago and Cincinnati, and the Monon to do business between Louisville and Chicago. The Indianapolis business will be equally divided. The route from Cincinnati will be over the Big Four to Lafayette, and thence to Chicago over the Monon. The arrangement has been under discussion for some time, and its consummation will not only be beneficial to the roads, but to Louisville and Cincinnati.

Resignation of a Missouri Pacific Official.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 27.—The rumor which has been in circulation several days that J. J. Rogers, General Freight-Agent of the Missouri Pacific, had resigned was verified tonight. It appears the heads of several departments were notified several days ago that their salaries would be reduced the first of the month, whereupon Rogers tendered his resignation to take effect March 1, but it has not been accepted yet. The report that M. Knight, General Freight-Agent of the Wabash, has resigned, and that H. C. Townsend, General Passenger-Agent of the Missouri Pacific and Wabash, had been requested to resign is untrue.

Miscellaneous Items.

The annual meeting of the National Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents will be held in Cincinnati, O., Tuesday, March 18, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The Niagara Falls Short-Line posted a notice yesterday that until further notice it will not be able to receive any east-bound freight. This notice, it is stated, was posted because the Niagara Falls Short-Line, which is made up of the Baltimore & Ohio, Wabash, and Great Western Railroads, has become blockaded with business, and this is due to its cutting of rates. It is claimed that the line could not possibly have secured so much business, when most other lines have hardly anything to do, unless it had been cutting the rates. The business of the Niagara Falls Short-Line at this point is handled by the Wabash, and Jay Gould is therefore blamed for the cutting of rates practiced by this line.

Mr. S. D. Caldwell, for years past General Manager of the Red Line Transit Company (fast freight), has resigned his position to enable him to become General Manager of the Western Transit Company, working in connection with the Western Transportation Company's steamship lines. Mr. Caldwell will assume the duties of his new position March 1, and his headquarters will be at Buffalo.

It is understood that Mr. George B. Sherman, General Western Agent of the Merchants' Dispatch Fast Freight Line in this city, will succeed Mr. Caldwell as General Manager of the Red Line Transit Company. Mr. Sherman is to be succeeded as General Western Agent of the Merchants' Fast Freight Line by Mr. M. M. Landis, of Indianapolis.

THE BUSSEY TRAGEDY.

Ida Brown's Story of the Shooting and the Causes Leading to It.

Why Mrs. Bussey's Jealousy Was Aroused—She Is Now in a Critical Condition.

The Male Busseys Declare the Whole Scheme a Conspiracy to Extort Blackmail.

Ida Brown's Story of the Shooting, as Related to Rochester Reporters.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The excitement here occasioned by the shooting of Ida Brown yesterday at the Whitcomb House by Mrs. T. H. Bussey continues almost unabated. On account of the reticence of all parties concerned the facts as to the motive of the murderous act could not be ascertained until today, when reporters prevailed on Ida Brown to tell the whole story. She says her father's name is William Brown, and he filled the position of Deputy Sheriff of Saratoga County. Though compelled to work for a living, she stoutly maintains she is respectable. She first met young Bussey, she says, when she applied for work at a knitting factory where he was in charge. Their friendship continued from that date, and an outside party told Mrs. Bussey in an anonymous letter that she should look out for pretty Miss Brown. This message broke up Mrs. Bussey's peace of mind, and she brooded over the matter for a year, during which time, Ida says, she secretly carried the revolver. Her jealousy of the girl became so intense and annoying to her husband, so he says, that an arrangement was made by him some time ago to have a homely woman personate Miss Brown and go to Mrs. Bussey and dispel her jealousy. Just before that scheme was about to be executed young Bussey heard that Ida Brown was in this city, so he changed his plans and prevailed on Ida Brown to go herself before Mrs. Bussey and tell her that her husband was innocent of the suspicions she had of him. Ida says she called at the hotel and waited for a moment in the parlor, where she received a note signed "H.," in which Mrs. Bussey had counterfeited her husband's handwriting, telling Ida to come to Room 19. The girl says she did as directed, and as soon as she entered the room Mrs. Bussey said:

"So you are the woman who is running after my husband?"

Ida replied: "No, I am not. I have no use for your husband."

The enraged wife's next remark was, "You lie!"

Ida replied: "Be careful, madam, what you say. I think I am just as good as you."

At this Ida alleges that Mrs. Bussey displayed her revolver and said:

"No, you are not, and if I should shoot you I should be justified. I have very influential friends."

Before the last sentence was finished she let the bullet fly.

As to the two schemes that were put up to dispel Mrs. Bussey's fears, both Ida Brown's and Bussey's stories agree. Mrs. Bussey is considered by four attending physicians to be in a very critical condition of nervous prostration. Her maiden name was Floy Wilson, and she was reared in luxury by rich and indulgent parents, who lived in Illinois. A special from Troy today said that her widowed mother lives in Chicago, but her husband contradicts it, and says that the mother is simply visiting there—he refused to state where.

Ida Brown and Nellie Irving, her partner in the corset business, are busy preparing to open their store here, and appear but little disconcerted by the publicity they have been drawn into.

The Situation as Explained from the Troy End of the Line.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The prominent social position held in this city by the Bussey family renders developments today regarding the shooting yesterday by Mrs. T. Harry Bussey of a woman in a Rochester hotel the reigning sensation. The wounded female, Ida Brown, was the boon companion of a handsome young woman named Mrs. Rebecca Casey, of Troy, the wife of an ex-policeman, and believed to be the Nellie Irving who accompanied the Brown woman to Rochester. After returning from Chicago with his wife, who was Florence Wilson, of that city, where her widowed mother still resides, young Bussey stopped at the residence of his father, Ezek Bussey, in Troy. About Jan. 16 that gentleman was handed a copy of a complaint in an action for divorce brought by Edward J. Casey against Rebecca Casey. The complaint, which was also served upon Mrs. T. Harry Bussey, alleged that her husband had committed adultery with Mrs. Casey at a New York house of assignation. No complaint was served upon T. Harry Bussey, but the man who brought the papers made an ineffectual attempt to obtain the address of Mrs. Bussey's mother in Chicago. A letter signed "A Witness" was handed Mrs. Bussey at the same time, and asserted that her husband had been seen in questionable places in New York with Mrs. Casey. Mrs. Bussey was very much excited, and demanded that her husband should tell the whole truth about the matter. T. Harry Bussey solemnly asserted that the charge was false. He then gave an account of his visit to New York, showing where he was every day during his absence, and said:

"How could I do this? I did not see this woman before I left Troy. The day I went away I did not know I was going half an hour before the train started. It is a conspiracy to extort money from me and to cause trouble in the family. I would not know Mrs. Casey should I meet her in the street."

This explanation appeared to be satisfactory to Mrs. Bussey, and she declared that no woman could come between her and her husband and take him from her. She seemed satisfied that the letter and the complaint were handed her, as her husband said, to make trouble between them. Ezek Bussey states that the affair was a case of blackmail, and charges a prominent Troy knitting-mill proprietor, for whose intimacy with Mrs. Casey his wife recently separated from him, with being at the bottom of the plot. Mr. Bussey declares:

"I am satisfied that it is a clear case of blackmail, the conspirators doubtless thinking that T. Harry's relatives would be willing to pay a good round sum of money to satisfy their demand."

A letter is produced that shows that the mill proprietor referred to recently wrote to young Bussey asking that he give the Casey woman employment in a mill at Perry, N. Y., in which Bussey was interested. It is stated that Mrs. Bussey, anxious for a complete vindication of her husband, insisted upon his accompanying her to Rochester, where it was ascertained the Casey and the Brown women were stopping, and meet the former face to face. Mrs. Casey's companion coming to the hotel as the former's representative, Mrs. Bussey, supposing it was Mrs. Casey, shot her in a fit of excitement. Relatives and friends of Bussey in Troy are of the opinion that a conspiracy had been planned to extort money or destroy his domestic happiness.

PREVENTED BURGLARY.

An attempt was made to burglarize Hayden Bros.' dry-goods store at No. 140 South State street last night, but a Pinkerton watchman walked up upon the would-be burglars before they had a chance to complete their work. They had broken or cut out two large panes of glass in the front door and would have undoubtedly gotten in and plundered the place in a very few moments but for the watchman. The burglars, three in number, seeing they were detected, jumped through the door and ran past the watchman before they could be apprehended. As it was, they got nothing.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Walter D. Ash, who was formerly employed in the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company's offices, attempted suicide by swallowing "Rough on Rats." He boarded at No. 252 Thirty-third street. Restoratives were administered, after which he was taken to the County Hospital. He will recover. Ash was an Englishman, widower, and 43 years old. The loss of a situation is supposed to have induced the act.

FUGITIVES FROM HOT SPRINGS.

Doc Neagle and Hugh Behean, who were driven out of Hot Springs, Ark., for complicity in the John Flynn homicide, arrived in this city last night.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, opposit the new Court-House. J. K. Emmet in "Fritz, the Bohemian."

Grand Opera-House. Clark street, near Washington. Clara Morris in "The New Magdalen."

Haverly's Theatre. Monroe street, near Dearborn. "The Silver King."

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Boston Theatre Dramatic Company in "Jalma."

Olympic Theatre. Clark street, near Randolph. The Watson Comedy Company in "Wrinkles."

Academy of Music. Halsted street, near Madison. "The Romany Rye."

Standard Theatre. Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. "American Flats."

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums. Clark street, near Madison, and Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre. One block north of Clark-street bridge. Grau's Opera Company. Curiosities. Matinee every day.

National Panorama. Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Hershey Music-Hall. Madison street, near Dearborn. Prof. Cromwell—"America, Our Home."

Central Music-Hall. Southeast corner of Randolph and State streets. Concert by the Beethoven Society.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1884.

COLDER and clearing weather. Warmer tomorrow.

THE Irish dynamiters all seem to be at Paris just now.

THE Democratic Congressmen formed a campaign committee yesterday.

MINISTER SARGENT's position at the German Capital becomes more trying daily.

FOUR boys were killed by the explosion of six tons of powder at Omaha, Neb., yesterday afternoon.

A CONCLUSION was yesterday reached in the examination of witnesses by the United States Senate committee at New Orleans.

WHEN the new Speaker took his seat in the House of Commons yesterday that body of gentlemen took off their hats—a rare thing to do.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Council was held last evening to arrange for the funeral of Ald. Geohegan. The services will be held Sunday afternoon.

AT Toledo, O., a negro on trial charged with marrying a white woman was yesterday found guilty and sentenced to three months in jail and a fine of $100.

A COWBOY was lynched in Spearfish, Dak., last night. He was taken from a hospital for the purpose. He had attempted the rescue of some captured horse-thieves.

A FENIAN is in jail at Winnipeg. He is the correspondent of the New York *Irish World*. He is supposed to have incited the recent discontent in the Northwest Territory.

WHEAT and provisions declined slightly in value yesterday on the Board of Trade. Corn advanced a trifle. Business at the Stock-Yards was not good, although the receipts of cattle are increasing.

JOHN MCLAREN, John M. Loomis, and George W. Kemp yesterday incorporated the Loomis Building Company of Chicago, to erect an office-structure near the new Board of Trade; capital, $400,000.

SENATOR VAN WYCK yesterday asked for leave to obtain more information from the Western Union and Baltimore & Ohio, but Senator Plumb was on hand to stick in his thumb and defeat the motion.

DEBATE continued on the Pleuro-Pneumonia bill in the House. A test vote showed only four majority for the bill in a total of 232 members. The Committee of the Whole has reported the measure to the House.

NOTHING was done in the House to further bother Mr. Hewitt regarding the O'Donnell resolution. The Committee of Inquiry reported and were discharged. There was much disappointment among the spectators.

ALL was bustle and confusion at Trinkitat yesterday, the advance of the English troops on Teb having commenced before daybreak. The column numbered 3,500 men. There is growing anxiety at Cairo, and not much confidence in the success of the expedition.

THE Northwestern Safe & Trust Company of Chicago, with a capital of $400,000, was granted a license yesterday at Springfield, Ill. The originators of this projected enterprise are Abner Smith, Francis C. Morse, and Silas S. Whitehouse. The object of the company is to conduct a safety-deposit business.

IF any National bank shall discriminate against the use of silver certificates in the clearing-houses it shall be subject to a forfeit of its charter. So reads the law. What will the New York gold-bugs do about it? They have begun the campaign, but the people have more to say nowadays then they did in the days of the conspiracy of demonetization.

GEORGE HALL, colored, burglariously entered a residence on Indiana avenue recently, and was afterward captured. So far there was nothing notable. But it happened that the conviction which followed was the third for Mr. George Hall. Under the cast-iron provisions of the Habitual-Criminals act he was yesterday sent to the Joliet Penitentiary for twenty years.

YESTERDAY the Democratic State Central Committee met at Indianapolis and issued a call for a State Convention to meet in that city June 25. There is talk of a hot contest between Col. Dudley as the Republican candidate for Governor and Senator Voorhees on the opposing side. It will, however, be a very cold day when Mr. Voorhees gives up a bird in the Senate for a chance to beat the Indiana bush.

THE Committee on Ways and Means desire a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury showing how much money he has on hand, how much is likely to be wanted for current liabilities, and how much could now be paid on the matured public debt without embarrassing the department. Such a desire was yesterday expressed to the House. The action of the committee was taken at the instance of Holman, of Indiana, who has thus sought to put upon the Secretary of the Treasury a very unusual duty.

MINISTER HUNT died at St. Petersburg yesterday. He came into National prominence through the desire of the late President Garfield to gratify the South by putting in his Cabinet a representative man. Judge Hunt resigned a seat on the bench of the Court of Claims to take a Cabinet place, and relinquished the Secretaryship of the Navy after the death of Garfield. He was then appointed by President Arthur to the diplomatic post at which he died. Judge Hunt was a loyal man during the War for the Union.

THE case of McKeague, held at the jail on the North Side for the terrible murders at Winnetka, looks no better with continued examination. The many little things which declare his guilt are being woven into a net which may possibly enmesh him. The young man certainly has not been correct in all his statements since the discovery of the deed. In the light of this fact no jury will ever believe that the late Mr. Willson entered the butcher-shop the night of the crime and told McKeague he expected a particular friend at his house.

THE new Civil-Rights bill passed by the Democratic Ohio Legislature fails to give satisfaction, or to even be what it claims to be. Whatever the colored man has received at the hands of the Democratic party has been a concession to sentiment created by the diffusion of Republican principles. It does not, therefore, seem strange that this piece of political clap-trap should rattle loudly the first time it is shaken. The conviction of a colored man at Toledo yesterday for marriage with a white woman is a better sample of what the black race may expect from the Democratic party.

IN the Senate yesterday afternoon during the debate on the cruiser question, Mr. Vest alluded to Mr. Butler as the Adjutant-General of Mr. Hale, of Maine. This so angered the South Carolinian that he became very plain in his remarks. He treated the Republicans to a refreshing series of comments on the desire of certain Bourbons to manufacture political capital. He repudiated any share in these subterfuges, and in emphasizing these sentiments elicited from Mr. Vest the implication that he was unjust, unmanly, and ungenerous. Friends of the enraged Senator hurried an adjournment, and the matter was not allowed to go further.

PEORIA's success in securing the Republican State Convention has led her to urge her suit with the Democrats, hoping for equal favors at their hands. But Joseph Chesterfield Mackin has considered the subject from a statesman's standpoint and rejected the idea. "These inland cities have few attractions, me boy," says the leader of the local unwashed to his interviewer. An Irish agitator (not Crowe) at Peoria has aroused the great Mackin's ire by "pulling" for the nomination of Attorney-General. "Now, while I love my Milesian friends dearly, as you know, me boy, I'm agin the professional Irishman," says the saloonkeepers' Marlborough, with righteous indignation. "The heartbreaking must go on." It is understood the 55,000 votes (not voters) that never asked a favor of Carter have decided against Peoria, partly because the Mayor of Chicago was inclined to look in that direction. Hermann Lieb, a member of the State Central Committee, thinks his party will get enough second fiddle at Chicago without going to Peoria to repeat the concert.

IF the Government Directors of the Union Pacific had been well informed about the history of the corporation they would never have ventured on the very foolish remark in which they stigmatize as "demagogs" those who have dared to express the opinion that the enormous aid given that road by the Goverment was "a reckless prodigality and waste." To enable them to appreciate their own position we will print the following extract from a speech delivered in Congress in 1868 by the Hon. C. C. Washburn. He said, speaking of the infamous act of 1864 by which the land-grant was raised to its present immense amount and the Government first mortgage changed into a second mortgage, and many other priceless privileges were secured by the corporation:

> I state nothing more than what is notorious when I say that the Vice-President of that road has charged the company with $500,000 as having been expended in Washington to secure the passage of that act, claiming that the money was expended in a confidential way and declining to furnish any vouchers. . . . There is another significant fact, and it is this: the opponents of this act of 1864 virtually voting away $60,000,000 of the people's money in vain demanded the yeas and nays upon the final vote by which the bill was passed.

If they are "demagogs" who denounce such transactions as this, and who freely apply to it terms of greater opprobrium than "prodigality and waste," count THE TRIBUNE forever as a "demagog" of the deepest dye, proud of the abuse of such men as these Government Directors!

THE National Democracy having decided to play second fiddle to the Republican party by holding Convention No. 2 in Chicago, the State Democracy seems inclined to think that it also must play second fiddle to the Republican State Convention, and consequently the leaders are working hard to go to Peoria and copy after the Republicans, as the National Democracy has done. We have no objection to the Illinois Democrats playing second fiddle. They usually do. If the Republicans had gone to Springfield they would have gone there. If the Republicans had gone to Galena, or Cairo, or Quincy, or Danville, they would have followed them around there also. As Hatch, of Missouri, said, "The Democrats have no originality or independence." If Democrats tag on after the Republicans as a matter of economy it amounts to little less than sponging. In their eagerness, however, to follow the Republican procession and play the same tune they are complicating matters with Conventions No. 1 and No. 2 in Chicago and Conventions No. 1 and No. 2 in Peoria. Things will be badly mixed. Springfield had better send liberal "retainers" to the Hon. Joseph Chesterfield Mackin and the Rt.-Hon. Michael Cassius McDonald and get them to do some of their "fine work" for Sangamon County.

CONFEDERATE CLAIMS.

THE TRIBUNE has already referred to a bill introduced into the United States Senate by Brown, of Georgia, which is intended to give his State a standing in the Court of Claims to recover from the Government the value of property said to have been owned by the State which was captured and confiscated during the War of the Rebellion. The particular claim on which the bill purports to rest is for 1,650 bales of cotton, worth from $350,000 to $500,000, which is alleged to have been the property of the State of Georgia, and was seized in Savannah by Gen. Sherman and shipped to New York, where it was sold. The proceeds were covered into the United States Treasury. Recovery of this money is based on the ground that the cotton was not confiscated by judicial process; that the State of Georgia should have all the privileges of a pardoned Rebel; that it was incapacitated from bringing suit during the two years after the close of the Rebellion, as required by the statute of limitations; and that the United States must account to it simply as a trustee for the property which was seized and sold. This is the only claim urged before the Senate Committee, but the bill itself, if passed, would admit of any other claims which might be concocted; and if Georgia were permitted to acquire the right to sue for confiscated property under the pretext of State ownership every other Southern State which took part in the Rebellion would demand a similar concession. Thus it appears that the bill reaches out a good deal further than appears on the surface; in fact, it is an entering wedge with which it is hoped to pry open the doors of the Treasury to formidable Confederate raids.

The Senate Claims Committee has had this preposterous bill under consideration, and recommended its indefinit postponement on the ground that "the proposition of the claimant is one of the most remarkable attempts to take advantage of a party's own wrong that has come under the committee's observation." The report made by Senator Manderson, Chairman of the Claims Committee, disposes completely of the pretense that the State of Georgia can assert in law or in equity any right of recovery in the case stated. While a United States statute, passed in 1862, required certain judicial process for the confiscation of captured and abandoned property, it is a well-settled principle of international law, laid down by Vattel and Halleck, that whenever confiscated property belongs to a belligerent State ownership passes to the capturing power as soon as the property is seized. The Supreme Court of the United States has followed this rule in the construction of the statute referred to by drawing a broad distinction between property "which belonged to the hostile organization or was employed in actual hostilities" and the property belonging to individuals which the statute defines as "captured and abandoned property." The former class of property, it declared, "becomes, whenever taken, *ipso facto* the property of the United States." The pretext that this particular property claimed by the State of Georgia was not confiscated by court proceedings has, therefore, no bearing whatever on the claim.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Manderson and his committee were content to dispose of the special claim which was brought to their attention. They should have gone further, and considered the full scope and meaning of the bill proposed by the Georgia Senator. They should have pointed out that this bill does not by its terms confine the claims of Georgia to the one batch of cotton seized at Savannah, but would permit it to claim ownership of pretty much all the property captured and confiscated by Gen. Sherman's army in its famous March to the Sea. It would establish a basis for other States which took part in the Rebellion to come in with equally preposterous claims. The whole scheme contemplated by the measure in question should have been exposed and denounced as a conspiracy to use treason as a stepping-stone to reach the Treasury vaults. Treason has long ceased to be "odious" to the Democratic mind, if it ever was so, but the American people are not yet prepared to reward it nor to indemnify those who took up arms against the Government for the losses which were incident to their belligerent attitude.

MORE PENSION BILLS.

New pension schemes continue to pour into Congress from representatives of both parties. Senator Harrison has introduced a bill which provides for a pension for all ex-soldiers who served during the War of the Rebellion for six months and were honorably discharged, provided they are *now* in ill health or disabled. His bill goes upon the theory that many soldiers did not contract disability during the War of such a specific nature as to make proof thereof under the law, but are now broken down in health owing to the exposures of the service. Under this bill a soldier who went through the War and was neither wounded nor in a hospital during that time and now becomes disabled by reason of disease contracted in the service is entitled to a pension, and his widow also.

Representative Cannon has also introduced a bill which extends the benefits of the pension laws to claimants for invalid pensions, their widows, minor children, and dependent relatives who are unable to furnish the evidence necessary to connect their disability with the service. The first clause of this bill provides as follows:

> First—That in consideration of claims for pension, no proof of soundness at the enlistment of the claimant or of the origin of his disability in the service and line of duty shall be required, if the records of the War or Navy Department shall show that the claimant, or soldier, or sailor on account of whose services the pension is claimed was mustered into the United States service and rendered six months' actual service in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion with his command or upon detached service under orders, and was honorably discharged; provided, that the disease or disability therefrom exists to the extent that can be discovered and described as pensionable by an examining surgeon, and is not due to dissipation or vicious habits of the soldier.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported a bill amending the existing law which forbids the Government inquiring in every case into the physical soundness of the applicant prior to his mustering in. The report of the committee says:

> Before either a volunteer or drafted man was received into the service the Government required that he should pass a rigid examination, and in most instances soldiers were examined twice—first, at the time of their enlistment, and afterwards at the time of being mustered into the service. It has happened in some instances, after years of faithful service, a soldier was discharged for disability, and a certificate of disability made in his case stating that the disease or injury was incurred prior to his enlistment. These certificates were doubtless in many cases made without the knowledge of the soldier, sometimes upon the statements of third persons, and again by those who were strangers to the soldier, and have operated as a perfect and complete bar to his obtaining from the Government that to which he was justly entitled, a recompense for the loss of health or bodily injury which happened to him while serving his country. The committee is informed by the Commissioner of Pensions that it is in such cases where a record exists tending to show prior unsoundness that strict proof is required, and in some cases the record has been held to be conclusive against the soldier, and he is not allowed to assail it. In ordinary cases, however, the proof required as to prior soundness is merely formal. This bill does not interfere with the proof that is now required as to incurrence in the line of duty. The applicant must still show affirmatively that the injury or disease was incurred by him while in the military or naval service, and that it was in the line of duty, and that the Government is still allowed to show that it was not, but to do so cannot go beyond the period of his muster into service on account of which he is claiming pension.

The committee further say in their report:

> Among a large number of rejected claims now on file in the Pension Office it is impossible for this committee to say how many will be affected by this legislation. The Commissioner of Pensions has stated to the committee that he has no means of making an estimate as to the number so afflicted, nor has this committee deemed it essential to inquire except as a matter of information for the House.

It does not seem to occur to any Congressman figuring for votes that it is essential to inquire into the details of pension grabs or any other grabs where the money comes out of the pockets of the people. Every one of these propositions opens the door to almost limitless frauds, and presents new and boundless opportunities for the pension claim-agent swindlers to get at the Public Treasury. No guard against fraudulent claims is proposed. On the other hand, every safeguard is removed from the Treasury and the plunderers would be allowed to operate with impunity. The House cannot afford to rush these measures through. They must be examined carefully and considerately. Hundreds of thousands of names will be added to the rolls. Cannon's bill alone would add 200,000 names to the long pension roll and abstract hundreds of millions of dollars out of the taxpayers' pocket. Every dollar thus taken costs a day's work of the industrial classes to pay it. A hundred million dollars of additional pensions will consume the labor of one million citizens for 100 days each to earn the money to satisfy the demand. People are becoming frightened at the number and character of the pension bills the demagogs and charlatans are introducing into Congress. It begins to look like wholesale confiscation.

PSEUDO GOVERNMENT DIRECTORS.

The Government Directors of the Union Pacific have issued their annual puff of that subsidized corporation. This year a new spice is given to the rather threadbare attractions of their recurring flattery by the beginning of a serial of abuse of those who have ventured to criticise the relations of the manipulators of the road to the Government. The scandals of the early management are dismissed with the flippant admission and sneering remark that no doubt they did not square with the "heroic virtues," as it is added, no doubt from a close familiarity with evil, "very little of the world's business" does. An elaborate apology is made to excuse the "natural tendency" on the part of the other Directors of the Union Pacific to ignore the Government Directors and to carry on important negotiations without their knowledge. In this way the most important event of the year in the affairs of the Union Pacific not only, but of the entire railroad system of the country—the tripartite agreement—was attempted to be carried on without any knowledge on the part of the Government Directors, but they here had the nerve to insist on participation. But when that was accorded to them they voted unanimously to confirm this move to make the Union Pacific a party to one of the most exclusive pools in the country.

The Directors justify the dividends paid by the company to holders of the water-stock without the slightest reference to the fact—which must have been perfectly well known to them—that while thus returning handsome annual sums to the claimants of the road it was in default on the interest of the subsidy Government bonds, and that the people who have no share in these profits are being taxed to make up this accumulating interest, which now amounts to many millions of dollars. The report is full of statistics, but the voter and taxpayer will search through it in vain for a single figure to intimate that the road has failed to pay a cent of its interest. The company owns securities of connecting roads and companies which pay Vanderbilt, Gould, Dillon, Huntington, and the rest more than $2,000,000 a year, enough to pay all the interest which is now collected from the taxpayers all over the country, but not an allusion to the propriety of using this income to pay their debt to the taxpayers instead of dividing it as profits among the stockholders escapes the lips of the "Government" Directors.

The report dwells on the land-grant of the road for the purpose apparently of lugging in a paragraph denouncing as "demagogs" those who have expressed the opinion that the aid given by the Government was "a reckless waste and prodigality." To make this paragraph complete the "Government Directors" (Heaven save the mark!) should have added to it the statement made to the Executive Committee some years ago by the Vice-President of the road, that it cost him $500,000 to get the land-grant and subsidy in such good shape. It doesn't cost as much as that to get a puff from the Government Directors, spiced with abuse of all those who criticise the behavior of the corporation past and present, for it is perfectly evident that the representatives of the public on the board are such soft folk that a kind word from a cruel monopolist quite intoxicates them.

The elaborate discussion of the land-grant is conducted by these advocates of the interest of the people without the slightest mention of the fact that the roads are using the laws of the United States with regard to withholding titles until they have paid the cost of surveys to prevent the people as States from taxing these lands. The sole reference to the debt of the roads to the Government is to recommend the plan suggested by the Railroad Commissioner, another creature of the Crédit Mobilier magnetizer of public virtue, to the effect that the Government must extend the time of payment sixty years and must reduce its interest from 6 to 3 per cent. Inasmuch as this debt amounts, principal and interest, to "nearly $50,000,000," and the Directors have previously shown that the company owns $59,900,000 of securities and has an income from this source of $2,281,756, we think they might have ventured to indulge in the hint that the corporation has abundant means to pay its interest year by year and can easily pay the principal when it comes due. What they do say is, that "it is to be feared the company may not be able to meet its obligations to the Government and that disastrous financial complications may result." In other words, it is the intention of Crédit-Mobilier Dillon and the other tax-dodgers and Congress-corrupters who run the Union Pacific to make the Government accept a disadvantageous settlement of its debt or else to skin the road before the debt comes due and then leave the Government the shell of the property. Nothing but absolute dishonesty will account for any failure to meet the claims of the Government in full on the day of maturity.

HIGH LICENSE IN NEW YORK.

The great mass-meeting held in New York Tuesday evening to indorse the Roosevelt High-License bill now pending in the New York Legislature indicates that the license remedy against the excess and the abuses of the saloons has a strong popular backing in that State as well as elsewhere. But while the Roosevelt bill is right in principle, it is defective in detail. The mistakes of the Illinois law are repeated and intensified. The bill proposes $500 for spirit licenses and $250 for beer licenses in the cities and $250 and $125 for the same privileges in the country districts. These discriminations are all ill-advised, and will operate badly. A uniform tax of $500, more or less, should be agreed upon and adhered to for all saloon licenses whether issued in the city or the country, whether for selling spirituous or malt liquors. The framers and supporters of the New York law are probably unaware that the cheap-license concession in favor of malt liquors in the Illinois law was forced upon the friends of high license. They had to accept it to save the bill from final defeat. The saloonkeepers had a couple of sharp agents in the Legislature named Mette and Haines, and obtained the services of a Federal officeholder named Jim Beardsley, Postmaster at Rock Island, who, acting respectively upon the Democrats and the Republicans, blocked the way by a number of intrigues to the passage of a strictly uniform bill, and almost defeated the measure. As the friends of high license were not able to cope with these experts in intrigue and corruption, it became necessary to make a concession in order to secure enough votes to pass any bill. But Chicago has now abundant evidence of the mischievous results of discrimination, since the Irish saloonkeepers announce boldly that they propose to take out cheap beer licenses and sell whisky under them the same as before. They have secured from the City Council, a majority of the members of which are saloonists, an ordinance which will enable the Irish whisky-venders to pursue that policy. If a license bill be adopted in New York discriminating in favor of beer it will lead to the same frauds and complications as in Chicago. Unless there be some Federal officeholder in that State who shall act as hired lobbyist for the saloonkeepers and exercise an influence over the Republican members of the Legislature to defeat (as was done in Illinois) the passage of the High-License bill, or unless some other influence shall interfere to prevent its passage, no distinction in liquor should be made, as all kinds will be sold under the beer-license. The high-license party in New York should take notice that the Illinois law is not perfect, but is the best that could be obtained against the forces of bribery that opposed it, and that a uniform rate is in every way more desirable and satisfactory. The better class of saloonkeepers all prefer a uniform license tax.

IF the barb-wire monopolists carry out their threat of taking the Iowa cases which have just been finally decided against them to the United States Supreme Court they are not likely to fare any better than they have done in Iowa. The Supreme Court has already, in the case of Miller vs. The Brass Company, very plainly expressed its disapproval of the practice which had sprung up in the Patent-Office of allowing patents when reissued to be "broadened" so as to cover much more than the original inventions. Under this evil practice sharp, greedy, unscrupulous men have long driven a thriving business by buying up patents for early and crude forms of some new thing that proved unexpectedly successful and having them reissued so as to cover all the modifications and improvements subsequently invented. It was in this way that the barb-wire monopolists for a time got the control of the manufacture of the only non-combustible, cattle-proof, and cheap fence that can be provided in large quantities in the treeless States and made millions out of the grab. But the decision of the Iowa Judges and that rendered by the Supreme Court in the case of Miller vs. The Brass Company give a good prospect that their defeat will be more complete the longer they carry on their fight. The success of the opponents of this attempt to place the fields of the prairie States under tribute to a single grasping combination is due entirely to the courage and persistence of the Iowa farmers who, tho sold out and betrayed by one of their own agents, kept up the struggle. The decision of our Chicago Judges in the United States courts was favorable to the monopoly, but we hope that the consideration of the case by the Iowa Judges and the United States Supreme Court has shown them the error of their ruling in favor of such an obvious abuse of the Patent-Office as that involved in the broadening of old patents when reissued.

THE committee of experts appointed to examine into the swine industry of the United States have reported that "American pork is fully equal, perhaps superior, to that of France or Germany"; that "no general disease exists"; that "diseased hogs are refused transportation and the utmost care is taken"; and that "the methods of slaughter and packing, qualities of material used, inspection, etc., are regulated by the rules of the Chambers of Commerce and Trade." In a word, they have found that there is no basis for the alleged sanitary reasons which France and Germany urge in justification of their discrimination against American pork. This is the report, as we understand, which Secretary Frelinghuysen urged Congress to wait for before taking any action in the way of retaliation. Now that it confirms the soundness of American pork, what further excuse will the State Department urge for cowardly hesitation and delay? Will Mr. Frelinghuysen pretend that Bismarck will rescind his decree against American pork just as soon as the report of the American Commission shall reach him? Bismarck will probably not take the pains to read it; or if he does he will probably return it to the United States Government with some characteristic expression of contempt. Every effort that could reasonably be expected has now been made to ascertain the real condition of American pork and the packing industry, and all accounts agree that the swine of this country are as free from impurities as any on earth. It only remains now for the American Government to assert its rights and enforce them by retaliation against any foreign Power which refuses to recognize them.

"YOU will have to excuse me," said Mr. W. C. Goudy, National Committeeman for Illinois, who has just returned from Washington, "from telling you who was most instrumental in securing the convention for Chicago. I could very easily give you this much-coveted information if I chose, but, you see, I couldn't say anything about it without offending some one, so I won't say anything about it. I would respectfully refer you to Mr. Joe Mackin."

"Supposing that the convention should nominate an Eastern man for President, what chance would 'Our Carter' stand for the second place on the ticket?"

"No more than I would."

"You mean that he has considerable show, do you?"

"No, I mean that he has no show at all. Carter Harrison is known all over the country as well as he is here, but he cannot be said to have a National reputation at all. The mention of his name in any connection out of Chicago is the signal for a laugh. If a man can't get the delegation from his own State he is not likely to get any other, and I am very sure the Illinois delegation will never vote for him as a candidate for Vice-President. If the Vice-Presidency comes West, Morrison will get it as a matter of course."

LORD AYLESFORD, the late husband of the lady who secured alimony in the London Divorce Court Tuesday, is now living at Big Springs, Tex., where he owns a ranch of 37,000 acres, which is, however, unstocked, owing to the impecunious condition of his Lordship. Aylesford, it is said, was led from the straight path by the Prince of Wales, of whom he was a friend and boon companion. When Albert Edward visited India the young Lord accompanied him, and his conduct was anything but proper. In the spree which he began at that time, and which lasted for several years, he lost $10,000,000 it is claimed. He had to give up his estate to trustees, who are trying to pay off the mortgages. They allow him some $50,000 a year, it is said. He is waiting for his next stipend to stock his new farm. Lady Aylesford's conduct with the Marquis of Blandford, now the Duke of Marlborough, is also reported to have been highly improper, and, though she had no difficulty in procuring a divorce from her husband, she could not procure consent to marry again. Neither could Marlborough when his wife procured a divorce from that worthy. The history of the two cases has been one of the nastiest known even among the English nobility. The Duke of Marlborough's divorced wife, however, came through the trial with unblemished reputation, winning the sympathy of all who followed the proceedings. Lord Aylesford is very popular with the Texas cowboys, greasers, and the natives of Big Springs generally. He rides, shoots, and plays cards with them, and is set down as a "boss fellow." He studiously avoids all intercourse with the feminine portion of the community, never recognizing any of the sex by word or sign. Mr. Jay Gould has taken considerable interest in him, and is credited with "carrying" his ranch for him at the present time.

THE Mobile (Ala.) *Register* says:

> THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is grinding away at the old tunes. In a recent issue were articles on "The Copiah Investigation," "Pensioning Ex-Confederates," and on Southern war claims. Thus does THE TRIBUNE seek to make brotherly love continue.

Yes, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE proposes to keep "grinding away on the old tunes" just so long as the conduct of the Bourbon bulldozers necessitates that kind of music; so long as men are murdered in the South for their political opinions; so long as the black people are ostracised and persecuted and terrorized for no other reason than their refusal to vote as the Bourbons desire; so long as Republicans are not secure in the South only so far as they can defend themselves by force against force; so long as the law-executing power of Southern States looks on and approves of injustice, violence, and murder; so long as State officials decline to perform their functions under the law against Democratic lawbreakers; so long as Republican majorities are suppressed by every form of election swindling—just so long THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will "grind away at the old tunes," and it will have no sentiment to waste on "brotherly love." If the Mobile *Register* has any brotherly love to squander let its charity begin at home, where there is neither law nor justice, nor even the average knowledge of a moral idea.

THE investigation of Mississippi outrages in New Orleans draws out some curious facts illustrating the state of the Democratic mind in the old repudiating State. The other day a white man named Sessions, who was present at the Democratic meeting which passed resolutions approving the murder of Sheriff Matthews, testified that:

> Some three or four hundred Democrats were there, but he only heard one of them object to the resolutions. Bailey, one of the mob, made a more appreciated speech, although to Sessions it seemed a trifle tedious. Bailey congratulated the Democracy in having won a great victory.
>
> Some one cried out, "Tell us what they did down in Beat 3." Bailey answered, "Me and my friend Wheeler [the murderer] went down to Beat 3. We thought we would stump it, but finally made up our minds that we could do more good in the saddle." This called forth great applause. He continued: "When we started out we took along something like this [showing a pistol]. My friends, it is the best electioneering method I have ever seen. My friend Wheeler is a noble hand at electioneering."

MAYOR HARRISON is candid. He says: "If a nomination for Vice-President were offered me by the convention, you can bet your sweet life I wouldn't throw it over my shoulder." He is for Tilden for President, and believes the convention should nominate him by acclamation and adjourn over one day to give the old man a chance to accept, if he wants to. Carter's idea is, that if Tilden were nominated and elected in November next he would have the pleasure of attending his funeral in March, and would thus occupy the White House as an *ad interim*, where he could make "ad captandum" speeches for a year, until a new President could be elected.

THE February grand-jurors are hard workers. It is a pity that they have not more time, so that they might not only investigate the cases against the lawbreaking saloonkeepers and the lottery and policy-shop men, but devote a little attention also to those who carry on a nefarious traffic in indecent and obscene publications. The March grand jury should be called together at an early date for this purpose.

IT has been objected that as both the National Conventions are to meet in Chicago, "the people may get the platforms mixed up in their minds." It is the Albany *Argus* that notes this objection. The *Argus* need not worry itself. The Republican platform will be a platform; while the Democratic platform is certain to be a hedge. The people can tell a platform from a hedge every time.—*Ex.*

PLAINS papers report a considerable activity in ranch property and outfits. At Cheyenne, Wyo., the 25th, the Swan Land & Cattle Company purchased the right and title of some eighteen small ranches in Laramie County, in that Territory, for a consideration of $2,588,825, the buyers getting 88,000 head of cattle, immense tracts of land, and other property. It was one of the largest sales of that description of property ever made.

JONAS, the Louisiana Bourbon Senator who "went back" on Joe Mackin and Mike McDonald, will probably be retired at the end of his present term. He does not "stand in" with the lottery ring. Ex-Senator Eustis, Maj. Burke of the *Times-Democrat*, and Gov. McEnery are the most prominent candidates for his place. McEnery is "solid" with the ring.

THE Aldermen whose terms expire in April are Dixon, Sanders, Shorey, Foss, Burke, Culerton, Hildreth, Lawler, Gaynor, White, Bond, Marder, Dalton, Ryan, Quinn, Colvin, Sweeney, and Geohegan. The latter is deceased.

IF Blaine sticks it looks as though he would be able to keep Ohio from being solid for John Sherman. In that case what would be the use of John fretting himself?—*Cin. Enquirer.*

MR. HATCH, of Missouri, pronounces himself "a State-rights and anti-monopoly Democrat," but he is not an orthodox Democrat for all that. He insists on funerals for the "barnacles and corpses" now. He should wait until after the "wake" next November.

PERSONALS.

There are doubters as to the reported discovery of an unpublished work by De Quincey, styled "The Confession of an English Hasheesh Eater," and said to have been written during the last years of the author's life, the manuscript having been discovered upon the backs of the illustrations in a volume possessed by DeQuincey.

Senator Williams, of Kentucky, is a tall, heavy, clumsy man. He wears a wig, which close observers say he changes, so as to give his head more the appearance of having been trimmed at the beginning of the month, after which it grows longer week by week, until the maximum length is reached, when a shift is made back to the wig with the shorter hairs.

Kate Field says that when she goes to Massachusetts, "the land of the Pilgrim fathers, the home of Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Whittier, Lucy Stone, and Julia Ward Howe," she finds that the women, the most enlightened in this country, are praying in vain to have a voice in the making of the laws. When she goes to Utah, "where education is at its lowest, and culture is almost unknown," she finds women enjoying suffrage.

Those who know him say that Senator Edmunds is an agreeable and rather fascinating companion. He lives in good style, but entertains rarely. He has an appearance of austerity, which does not go beneath the surface. He loves a good story and can tell one well. He is a rich man, but not a millionaire. His law practice has been very remunerative during the last ten years, but the bulk of his fortune was previously acquired.

The modest frame house in which Gen. Grant was born is still standing on one of the principal streets of Point Pleasant, O. It stands some little distance from the river, and no previous floods have ever reached it. A few days ago, however, it was entirely surrounded by water, and for a time it was feared that it might be swept away. But it is still standing unharmed, and the family who live in it have resumed their occupation of it.

Mr. William Reese, 70 years of age, living at Orangeburg, S. C., believes in exercising his authority as parent. His son Andrew, 35 years of age, was a bad boy, and the old man ordered him down on his hands and knees and proceeded to whale him with a big whip. The boy endured the punishment until he thought the old man should be tired, when he jumped up and made a lunge at him with a knife. The spry old chap dodged the blow and the knife went into the stomach of John Green, who was standing by enjoying the scene, and killed him. Andrew was convicted of murder, and sentenced to a life term in the penitentiary.

The central figure in the Canadian Parliament is also the greatest figure in Canada. He is Sir John A. Macdonald, the real ruler of Canada, with but a short interruption, for twenty-five years, and the greatest man British North America has produced. Other politicians are there, a dozen of them, who have been knighted by the Queen, but while he is, like them, Knight Commander of the Provincial Order of St. Michael and St. George, he is more than that. He is Knight Commander of the Bath, and more than that, he is a member of the Imperial Privy Council, which is a distinction enjoyed by no other man in Canada. The others are Honorable; he alone is Right-Honorable, like William E. Gladstone. Sir John is 70 years old, and has been a legislator for forty years.

FOREIGN NOTES.

There are eighty American students attending the University of Berlin this year.

The fashion-writer of London *Truth* reminds certain ladies who recently attended Lord Spencer's balls at Dublin Castle that "some female charms are best left to the imagination, which often suggests more than reality supplies."

Mr. Peel, the new Speaker of the British Parliament, is described as tall, awkward, and badly-jointed. He dresses worse than any man who has a seat in the House; his clothes hang about him as if they were put on with a pitchfork.

Lord Leitrim, who has almost as evil a reputation for rackrenting as his father, was an applicant before the Irish Land Court recently for the reduction of rent on some lands which he holds from Trinity College, Dublin. The application was dismissed.

Royal mourning is a queer thing. It was semi-officially announced a few weeks ago that the English Court would not go into mourning for Prince George of Saxony until Saturday "in order that the Princess Beatrice might attend the fancy ball at Hampton Court Palace Friday evening."

Henry George, when leaving a hall in which he lectured recently, was relieved of his watch by an accommodating pickpocket. On ascertaining his loss he cried out: "Some one has stolen my watch." A bystander retorted: "No, not stolen, nationalized." Mr. George meekly accepted the correction and the crowd laughed.

The British war authorities find it exceedingly difficult to devise ways and means for securing new recruits. Boys of 18 and 19 are to be admitted, and a thirty-three inch chest measurement has been substituted for thirty-four inches. The Marquis of Hartington lately announced, too, that the stature requirements would be reduced.

British soldiers have a decided objection to fighting in the Soudan. From the Nineteenth Regiment of Infantry now stationed at Halifax, N. S., and which is under orders for Malta, from whence it is believed it will be sent to Africa in case there is need, there are numerous desertions daily. Four soldiers of the regiment escaped to Boston last Sunday.

Mr. Labouchère charges that the twenty-five English Liberal members of Parliament who petitioned Mr. Gladstone recently in favor of more direct English interference in Egypt are all holders of Egyptian bonds. Pender, Jay Gould's Atlantic cable partner, was the originator of the manifesto, and he is said never to take an interest in anything which does not enrich himself.

The recent political and diplomatic changes in Russia, it is said, will soon be followed by others. Gen. Gourko, who succeeded Strobeleff as leader of the Pan-Slavist party, will, it is believed, be removed from the Government of Poland, and Prince Ignatieff will be appointed in his stead. These changes, it is predicted, will be followed by administrative reforms in Poland. Ignatieff is not much of a reformer.

Herr Knöller, the President of the Prussian Landtag, gives as his reason for not attending the Lasker funeral at Berlin that some anonymous German Turners and Radicals in Cincinnati, Louisville, and other cities had in unbecoming terms entreated him to take part in the proceedings. The real reason was that Bismarck hated Lasker and commanded his officials not to attend the funeral. All the officials, Privy Councilors, Ministers of State, and lackeys kept away, fearing that they might offend the Iron Prince.

London *Truth*: In certain circles where the wish, perhaps, is father to the thought, it is rumored that Mr. Errington, who has just returned from Rome, is to be raised to the peerage in compensation for the certain forfeiture of his seat in the House of Commons, and in reward for his quasi-diplomatic services to the Government. Mr. Errington has lately inherited a large addition to his fortune, and is now, his friends urge, in a position to maintain the dignity of a peerage. The politician who has done service to a Minister at a personal sacrifice has at least an equal title to sit in the House of Lords with a poet whose services to the public have brought him not loss, but gain.

All the English do not hate the Mahdi. At a meeting held in Lambeth, London, recently the following resolution, proposed by a Dissenting clergyman, was adopted unanimously: "*Resolved*, That this meeting of 2,000 workingmen of Lambeth, considering that the so-called rebels in the Soudan are fighting to rid themselves of an odious tyranny, believes that the people of the United Kingdom will support the Government, should they determine (as it hopes they will) not to employ British troops, except to save the lives of fugitives and others, and not in any way to bring the rebellious tribes of the Soudan under the thraldom they have found and felt to be so intolerable."

Canovas de Castillo, the new Spanish Premier, is carrying things with a high hand. He told the Catalonians who protested against the new Spanish commercial treaty with England that the making of treaties was King Alfonso's business; has prohibited all meetings, public dinners, and social parties of the advanced Liberals; and has secured sentences of eight years' imprisonment against editors who have ventured to criticise his royal master. It is also intimated that at the elections for members of the Cortes he will take care of the interests of the Conservative candidates. It would not be surprising if the cablemen were called on one of these days to report street fights in some of the Spanish cities.

The original telegram sent by Gen. Wolseley to Queen Victoria after the battle of Tel-el-Kebir is given in her new book. It says: "Arabi's strongly intrenched position was most bravely and gallantly stormed by the Guards and line. . . . Enemy completely routed, and his loss has been very heavy; also regret to say we have suffered severely. Duke of Connaught is well, and behaved admirably, leading his brigade to the attack." Commenting on this Mr. Labouchère says: "Seeing that the Guards did not "storm the intrenched position," that we did not "suffer severely," and that the Duke of Connaught did not lead his brigade to the attack, one wonders where Sir Garnet could have acquired his information. He certainly could not have witnessed the battle. Her Majesty doubtless with all a mother's love over the anxious

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AMUSEMENTS.

Clara Morris in "The New Magdalen."

The character of Mercy Merrick is open to the same objection as that of Camille—it purports to be the type of a class which it falsely represents. In real life women like Grace Roseberry who have the advantages of good breeding and gentle surroundings are ladies in feeling and in conduct, while those who are brought up in an evil environment have other characteristics than those of grace, fine impulses, and a capacity for heroic sacrifices. But Wilkie Collins does not belong to the new school of fiction, and the dramatic interest of some of his works compensates for their exaggerations of character and their want of fidelity to Nature. The first act of "The New Magdalen" is a model of construction, the text of the strong and thrilling story having been closely adhered to. In the frontier scene in *France* Miss Morris acted superbly, her sensibility being finely sustained and potent in an exalted degree. Nothing could be more touching than the deep and subdued pathos with which she exposed to Grace Roseberry her former life, and, speaking of houses of refuge, said tremulously, "I was once there." The second and third acts dragged, and Miss Morris was not so happy in the passages requiring light and tasteful touches as in moments of emotion and of spiritual exaltation. She cannot be piquant, because her finely-sensitive nature puts too keen a point on playfulness. But it is a relief and a high and rare pleasure to find an actress who is too great to spare herself and too true to her genius to depend upon the petty artifices of her profession. It is little wonder that she suffers from nervous exhaustion when she really feels the passionate pulsations which other women on the stage only try to simulate, and even if her acting is uneven—as it must be on account of the ebb and flow of feeling—one of her great moments is worth long hours of less inspired effort. In her delicately-organized nature, which is so sensitive to pain, and in that strength of soul which accompanies her excess of sensibility, she is to the stage what Elizabeth Barrett Browning is to modern poetry—the high priestess of her art.

Mr. Levick's acting was more acceptable than as former nights, for as long as he is quiet and restrained in utterance he gains a favorable impression. It should not be necessary to remind him, however, that a man never asks a woman in emotional tones to become his wife. It will be admitted that melodrama is never so much out of place as on such an occasion. Mr. Levick's assured walk strikes one unpleasantly as being extremely artificial. Mr. Bainbridge gave a colorless impersonation of Horace Holmcroft, but it is due to him to say that the part is an ungracious one. Mrs. Farren's conception of an English lady was quite eccentric, for she made Lady Janet Roy a low-comedy character, with a coarse disposition to be humorous and without any sense of delicacy. A person of Lady Janet's age might be privileged to be brusque at times, but her good taste would prevent her brusqueness from degenerating into rudeness. Mr. Lotto showed that it was possible to caricature an English lackey, an achievement so unique as to be worthy of passing regard. The scenic investiture of Lady Janet's parlor was a flaring discord in primary colors.

Notes.

The sale of seats begins this morning at Hooley's for the engagement of Fanny Davenport, who will follow Emmet next week.

Prof. Cromwell will this afternoon give a complimentary lecture to members of the press and the theatrical profession at Hershey Music-Hall. His subject will be "Paris and the Louvre."

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

All Concerned in the Fall River Strike Declare Themselves Satisfied with the Situation.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The spinners' strike is nearing its end. The Tecumseh Mill opened its doors this morning, and has 200 looms and 4,000 spindles running. The Crescent Mill started with about fifty looms. The Border City Mills, which the leaders have made great efforts to stop, are running all the looms. The Wampanoag Mills are running full; also the Pocasset Mills. The Bourne and Barnaby Mills, which were struck, are also running. The manufacturers therefore claim that they have made decided gains. On the other hand, Secretary Howard claims that the manufacturers have not gained, and states that the strikers can hold out ten weeks longer, if necessary. Seemingly both parties are pleased with the situation. The most noticeable features on the part of the manufacturers is that they still cling tenaciously to the "waiting policy" and hold no meetings. This shows that they are satisfied with the plan they have adopted of fighting the strike. They claim there is only one thing that will make them advance wages, and that is a brisk demand for goods.

An Extension of Time Asked in the Case of F. Shaw & Bros., of Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The delay of a few of the creditors of F. Shaw & Bros. in signing one of three propositions of settlement has made it necessary to ask for an extension of time beyond March 1. It was expected that all would have signed some branch of the offer weeks ago, and then the Shaws would have had a definit knowledge of the amount of money needed for the first payment March 1. But, as it is not known whether the outstanding creditors will elect to be paid 33 per cent cash, 25 per cent cash, and 15 per cent paper, or share in the final settlement, it has been impossible to arrange for the first payment at the date originally specified. The creditors' committee are taking steps to secure an extension of two months from March 1. The failure was for over $5,000,000.

Western Nail Association.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—A special meeting of the Western Nail Association was held in this city today, at which all the mills west of the Alleghenies were represented. The reports showed that the card-rate established at the meeting about two weeks ago has been well sustained, and that the stocks on hand are not increasing. From the opinions expressed by those in attendance at the meeting a good trade with fair prices is expected during the season about to open. "The price of nails is now about 10 cents per keg higher than it was about a month ago," said a manufacturer, "and from the indications presented it is probable that the rate will be fully maintained during the coming summer." There is no talk of any stoppage of the mills.

The Green-Bottle Blowers and Manufacturers Have Come to No Agreement.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The green-bottle blowers' committees announce that, as all of the last conferences between the committee and manufacturers relative to the settlement of the lockout have been fruitless, none will be held unless at the manufacturers' request. The workmen are determined not to accept a reduction. The manufacturers held a secret conference at the Monongahela House yesterday afternoon. Today they stated that they are in position to keep their factories closed for a year.

Chicago Failures.

Anthone Larsen, a tailor doing business at 97 West Indiana street, yesterday made a voluntary assignment to John C. Schiess. His assets, which consist chiefly of stock, are estimated at about $8,000; liabilities between $3,000 and $4,000.

The firm of J. S. & C. L. Spalding, printers at 138 and 140 South Clark street, who failed Tuesday last, yesterday made a voluntary assignment to Thomas Parker Jr., of the firm of Ela & Parker, attorneys for the creditors. No schedule was attached. The following additional executions were yesterday issued against Spaldingduct firm: Charles A. Dole, $2,000; L. J. Clark, $1,081; J. A. Craig, $329; C. G. Blomgren, $1,095; J. K. Judd, $320.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The British Forces Under Gen. Graham Marching Against Osman Digma's Army.

Russian Dignitaries Entertained at a Banquet by the Emperor of Germany.

The Fenians Believed to Have Established Their Headquarters in Paris.

THE SOUDAN REVOLT.

GEN. GRAHAM'S FORCES MARCHING ON TEB.

CAIRO, Feb. 27.—Yesterday afternoon at Trinkitat the beach presented a lively appearance. Blue jackets, up to their necks in water, were landing stores and carrying soldiers ashore through the surf. The Gordon Highlanders and the Irish Fusileers advanced to occupy the fort erected by Baker Pasha. They waded bare-legged through the morasses which lie between the harbor and the main land. The distance to the fort is about four miles. It was built Feb. 2 to protect the guns while crossing the morasses. The rebels regarded with exultation the landing of the forces. They were convinced that Allah had sent all as a prey for them.

The advance of the English troops on Teb commenced before daybreak today. Two hundred and fifty men left the garrison at Trinkitat and a force of 3,500 advanced to the attack. It was expected a battle would be fought about 9 in the morning. The naval brigade joined Gen. Graham with two nine-pounders. There is a growing anxiety in Cairo about the result of the expedition and less confidence that the English will be victorious. The black troops at Suakin were found in communication with Ashmed Baroudi, second in command under Osman Digma. Admiral Hewett has forbidden them to leave camp, and stationed the gunboats Decoy and Sphinx so their guns command the camp, with orders to open fire if there are any symptoms of mutiny.

The British camp is well protected with earthworks. Spies report that Osman Digma is threatening Suakin. Admiral Hewett has returned to Suakin. The rebels are massing one mile from Fort Baker, and firing at the British videts, without, however, doing any harm. A Krupp gun has just been mounted at the fort.

A BATTLE.

A fight took place today on the Berber Road, nine miles from Suakin, between the rebels and friendly tribes. Some of the latter cut their way through. Two thousand men gathered from tribes numbering 10,000 wish to come in tomorrow. The friendly tribes desire to fight if supported.

A REBEL EMISSARY.

The Mudir of Meina today arrested a rebel emissary, who confessed, under pressure, that El Mahdi's men were advancing more in hopes of plunder than for political reasons.

FOREIGN OFFICERS KILLED.

According to mail accounts of Baker Pasha's defeat, fifteen Austrian, four German, and four Swiss officers were killed.

NEWS FROM EL OBEID.

A man who left El Obeid ten days ago arrived at Trinkitat this morning. He reports the garrisons of El Fasher, Darra, Masteri, and Foga still surrounded, while the garrisons of Om Shanga and Thasi have surrendered. He says there has been no fighting at Bahrgazelle; saw three Englishmen at El Obeid who were captured at Kashgil; they were well treated; the missionaries were not molested. The Mahdi has only a garrison at El Obeid. The Arabs have gone to their villages, but are under promise to assemble in case of war.

Merchants are passing freely between here and Dongola.

ARRESTED.

The Captain of the Egyptian steamer Damanhour, having refused to obey orders to proceed with his vessel to Trinkitat, Admiral Hewett arrested the Captain and placed his Lieutenant in charge of the Damanhour.

THE SULTAN OF DARFOUR.

The new Sultan of Darfour refuses to leave Korosko until he receives £1,000.

GEN. GORDON.

Gen. Gordon reports the Soudan tranquil, and is sending 300 invalids down the river.

TAKEN.

An Arab boy sent with a letter to Tokar has returned to Trinkitat bearing marks of ill usage. He says he was taken prisoner at Tokar. That town surrendered Friday last, and the rebels intend to fight in three lines, closing on the rear of the British as the troops advance.

IRONCLADS.

Four Turkish ironclads will go to the Red Sea Monday.

HOSPITAL BEARERS.

Two hundred Egyptian laborers at Trinkitat have been pressed into the service as hospital bearers.

REBEL LOSSES.

The rebels lost 1,300 in the recent fight with Baker Pasha. It is stated that dissensions exist everywhere in the rebel ranks.

UP THE NILE.

For the purpose of reassuring the well-affected and overcoming the disaffected two armed steamers under a white flag will ascend the White Nile under command of Col. Stewart, who will distribute Treaty Gen. Gordon's proclamation. If attacked the crews will be in a position to defend themselves.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

OSTENSIBLE FRIENDSHIP.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—At the State reception today the Emperor expressed warm thanks to the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, who had come in the name of the Czar to felicitate the Emperor upon the anniversary of his investiture with the Russian order of St. George.

A STATE BANQUET.

The Emperor gave a State banquet tonight in honor of the special Russian Embassy and the Grand Duke Michael. Gen. Gourko and other prominent Russians were present. The Emperor had previously bestowed on the Grand Duke Michael the cordon of the order of the Black Eagle, which the latter wore. The Grand Duke sat between the Emperor and Empress and opposit Count von Moltke, who sat between Gourko and Schouvaloff. The Emperor wore the uniform of the Kaluga Regiment. He proposed a toast in honor of the Czar, speaking in French. He said: "I am anxious to express to your Highness how much I am touched at the attention of the Czar in having remembered the anniversary of my receiving the order of St. George after I had fought in the Russian army in the Kaluga Regiment, of which I am Colonel, under the eyes of my father. I am profoundly touched by this flattering souvenir. I desire your Highness, together with the officers selected for this mission, to be the interpreters of my grateful sentiments towards the Czar. I drink to the health of the Czar."

PRESENTS FOR WILLIAM.

The Grand Duke Michael presented the Emperor an autograph letter from the Czar and the baton of a Russian Field-Marshal set in brilliants.

The St. Petersburg *Gazette* says: The joint endeavors to preserve the peace of Europe will, no matter what changes occur, always form a bond of union between Russia and Germany.

FENIAN PLOTTERS.

THEY ARE SAID TO HAVE THEIR HEADQUARTERS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The police are convinced that the advanced Irish party have made Paris their headquarters in Europe for the preparation of their dynamite schemes. The Insoccors say the Nationalist colony includes representatives of the three Centres of the Irish Republican Brotherhood. The first section comprises the former Fenians, James Stephens, John O'Leary, and Gen. McAdaras. The last named disavows belonging to the society. His mission was to counsel with the friends of extreme violent views, but not his duty to reveal their acts, however nefarious or mistaken they they might be. He was certain other Nationalists shared this view.

Capt. MacCafferty said the weak were justified in using terrorism against the strong. He repudiated affiliation with continental secret societies. He sympathized with the revolutionary propagandism in Europe because Ireland was benefited thereby, but Nationalism, even the most extreme, was not necessarily linked with Nihilism or anarchy. He denied conspiring actively, but added that experience was valuable to prevent the repetition of former mistakes.

The police have traced the arrival of five "transfers," or men belonging to the third or active section of the dynamiters, who have been told off for the next attempts. One of them is from Buffalo, N.Y., one from Paterson, N. J., one from Brooklyn, N. Y., and two from Texas. They are believed to be pupils of Mezeroff.

The other Irishmen under watch are Cornelius Cullinore, Eugene Davis, and Casey. It is believed that the dynamite is made at Montrogh. The supposed manufacturer is registered as an authorized chemical student. The measure under which authorization is necessary is confined to the making of dynamite. The instructor is believed to be a man named Brady, under the alias of "King." The brotherhood meet in the Rue Corneille, Rue Saint Honore, and Avenue Victor Hugo.

CHATHAM PRISON.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The guard at Chatham convict prison was doubled last night in consequence of the expectation that an attempt would be made by the Fenians to liberate the Invincibles.

TONQUIN.

THE TREATY OF HUE.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—At the instance of Tricou, lately French Minister to China, the treaty of Hué will be modified so the inhabitants will be relieved of the exactions of Mandarins. It is believed the capture of Baoninh will offer no serious difficulty. The military operations in Tonquin are regarded as almost terminated.

ASSUMING THE OFFENSIVE.

HAIPHONG, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Hanoi says Millat and Briere will start March 8 to attack Baoninh. Gen. Negrier, leaving Haidzuong earlier with 6,000 men, will close the Langson road. It will be necessary to disembark the troops to capture the fortified posts along Songkoi River. There are seventeen similar posts on the Hanoi road.

A RUMORED FIGHT.

It is reported that the Annamites recently made an attack upon the French near Hanoi. The result of the engagement is unknown. The Chinese Legation has no information.

CABLE NOTES.

The Queen of Tahiti has arrived at Paris.

It is rumored that arrangements are making for a new Russian loan of 200,000,000 rubles.

The steamer Thetis, purchased for the Greely relief expedition, has set sail for America.

The death of Jauvier de la Motte, a member of the French Chamber of Deputies, is announced.

The Chief Inspector of Explosives asserts that there is no doubt the explosion at Victoria Station, London, was caused by nitro-glycerine.

The new Speaker took the chair at the opening of the House of Commons yesterday amid deafening cheers, the members rising and uncovering.

The Berlin *Deutsche Tageblatt* says: "Minister Sargent has so compromised his Government that if the latter does not wish further embarrassment it must dispense with his services."

It is announced that Charles de Lesseps will go to Cairo in April for the purpose of obtaining concessions which will permit the construction of a second canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

At Christiania Christian August Selmer, Minister of State, impeached, has been adjudged guilty and sentenced to forfeit his membership of the Royal Council and pay the costs—about $5,000.

The Cunard Steamship Company invites subscriptions of £250,000 to pay for the steamers Umbria and Etruria now building. The bonds will bear interest at 5 per cent and be payable in three years.

Her Von Tisza, Prime Minister of Hungary, has given instructions to the municipal authorities everywhere to proceed rigorously against all persons guilty of fomenting hostility against the Jews.

Le Paris says: "Bismarck has not only outraged the American Republic but he has defied the world. Democracy, however, has more serious things to think about than to mind this insolent challenge."

CARNIVAL ECHOES.

The Reign of Fun at New Orleans Is Over and Life's Realities Again Engage the Attention of the Multitude.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The carnival is past. The cap and bells have disappeared, and the reign of sackcloth and ashes has come, the domino is put away from sight, where it may not evoke distracting thought, and the tender maid who wore it at last night's ball goes in sober black to church this morning, with her prayer-book and beads. The visiting soldiers marched away to the trains this evening, their faces turned northward, the Detroit company going by the Illinois Central and the Maryland regiment by the Louisville & Nashville route. The soldiers of the Louisiana commands escorted them, but not in uniform. These brave colors are out of place in Lent, and Bishop Leroy's Lenten rules are now steadily obeyed, to all outward seeming, as were the orders of Rex during his brief but merry sway. Meantime the thousands of strangers are hurrying to their homes. The last few days have been to them as if passed in Fairyland. The hotels and boarding-houses are emptying themselves of their guests, and more than a hundred sleepers went loaded away, while others are being waited for by those whom today's trains could not carry. It is closely estimated that 50,000 strangers were here Mardi-Gas Day. Of these, a large per cent go to Florida and some to Mexico and the West Indies.

JERRY HOULIHAN.

Death of a Well-Known Chicago Cracksman.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Jerry Houlihan, the noted cracksman, burglar, and general crook, and supposed to be a former member of the notorious Garrity gang of Chicago, who was shot by Officer Adelman nine days ago while trying to escape after breaking into the bridge office, died at the hospital this afternoon. Adelman has not been arrested, and it is not believed he will be unless the verdict of the Coroner's jury, which will be rendered tomorrow afternoon, should make it necessary.

HIS CHICAGO RECORD.

Houlihan was well known to the Chicago police. He has been twice "railroaded" to Joliet for felonies, and enjoyed the reputation of being a versatile criminal. Although a man of no education, he had the knack of insinuating himself into the good graces of the guileless Granger, and "doing him up for all his stuff," in the language of the intelligent city detective. "Jerry" wouldn't scruple to do a "crooked job," no matter how small the "remuneration" might be, so long as he was successful. He was also a "desperate" man in so far as the handling of a deadly slungshot upon the skull of a drunken victim was concerned, for he would not hesitate to "croak" a victim who was possessed of sufficient intelligence to "kick" against his familiarity in asking a total stranger for money or valuables. The authorities at the Harrison Street Police Station said last night that Jerry got his just deserts, but got them too late for the benefit of the good and law-abiding citizens of Chicago.

AN OFFICER AND A PRISONER KILLED.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 27.—Harry Stith, a colored policeman, arrested Harry Johnson, a well-known steamboat engineer, this afternoon for some trivial offense. Johnson refused to go with the officer and stabbed him in the groin. Stith then shot Johnson twice. Both died in a few minutes.

SHOT HIMSELF.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—Jacob Klein, senior member of the firm of Klein & Preton, jewelers, corner of Fifth and Market streets, suicided this evening by shooting himself through the head. Cause, depression of spirits occasioned by sickness.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—By the burning of the residence of William Morrison, a well-to-do farmer in Pocahontas County, Friday last, news of which has just reached here, two daughters, aged 8 and 11 years, were burned to death.

AN ALABAMA TRAGEDY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 27.—In a quarrel in Randolph County yesterday between Wyatt Pate and William Littlefield both were killed.

THE FINAL SUMMONS.

Death at St. Petersburg, Russia, of United States Minister William H. Hunt.

His Life and Public Services as Judge, Secretary of the Navy, and Diplomat.

Ald. Geohegan's Remains En Route for Home—Resolutions Passed by the Council.

The Hon. William H. Hunt, Minister to Russia—A Sketch of His Career.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Secretary-of-State Frelinghuysen has received a cable dispatch from St. Petersburg announcing the death there this morning of the Hon. William H. Hunt, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia. The immediate cause of his demise was dropsy, superinduced by chronic inflammation of the liver.

It is said that Mr. Sanford, sometimes called "Blue-Ribbon" Sanford because he separated the diplomats from the rest of the guests at a dinner he gave here under the Hayes Administration, has already become a candidate for the Russian Mission.

Mr. de Struve, the Russian Minister, called on Secretary Frelinghuysen today and read to him the following telegram from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Russia:

To the Russian Minister, Washington: The Emperor instructs you to express to the President and Government of the United States the sincere regret which the death of Mr. Hunt causes his Majesty. I have no need to add that the Government and Russian society are much affected by this loss. DE GIERS.

Mr. de Struve having expressed a wish to communicate in person this telegram to the President, Secretary Frelinghuysen accompanied him to the Executive Mansion, where the President, after hearing the message of the Emperor, replied in substance that the tidings of the death of Mr. Hunt were received by him with great sorrow and that he felt the deepest sympathy with Mrs. Hunt and the afflicted family; that the kind and feeling message of the Emperor and Government was very grateful to him and would be appreciated by the people of the United States.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued the following general order:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The painful announcement is made to the Navy and Marine Corps of the death this morning at St. Petersburg, Russia, while serving as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, of the Hon. William H. Hunt, whose career as a jurist and in offices of public trust, including his services as Secretary of the Navy from the 9th of March, 1881, to the 17th of April, 1882, will be deservedly remembered and honored by the Nation. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Navy Department will be draped in mourning.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

[William H. Hunt was born in Charleston, S. C., sixty-one years ago. His three elder brothers, Theodore, Randall, and Thomas, became involved in the controversies arising during the period of Calhoun's Congressional career, and removed to New Orleans. The subject of this sketch, then too young to take an active part in politics, went with them, locating at New Orleans. He graduated at Yale College, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law at New Orleans before he was 21 years of age, and gained a high reputation as an attorney, his practice embracing some of the most important cases coming before the courts. During the War his brothers cast their fortunes with the Confederacy, but William H. remained a steadfast Union man, defending the justice of the Federal cause in the hotbed of secession at all times and under all conditions. He was never a Democrat, as has been stated. Before the War he was a Whig, but he became a Republican as soon as the issues were clearly drawn and the Whig party went out of existence. For some years he was Professor of Commercial and Criminal Law and the Law of Evidence in the New Orleans Law School. His first acceptance of a political office was in 1876, when he was elected Attorney-General of the State on the Packard ticket. Several political positions had previously been offered him, but he always refused them. He was again nominated for Attorney-General, and ran 2,500 votes ahead of the highest Hayes Elector. Although the vote of the State was given to Hayes Hunt was counted out. He declined the position of Collector of the Port of New Orleans in 1877, and was appointed during the same year to a Judgeship in the Court of Claims, removing to Washington. He was recommended by the bar of Louisiana, without distinction of party, for a seat on the Supreme Bench, to succeed Justice Strong, but the prize was awarded to Judge Woods. When the name of Stanley Matthews was before the Senate to fill a vacancy on the Supreme Bench the nomination hung fire for several weeks, and finally resulted in Matthews' confirmation by a bare majority of one. President Garfield personally assured Judge Hunt that if Matthews was not confirmed his (Hunt's) name would be sent in. Garfield appointed Mr. Hunt Secretary of the Navy, which position he held in the Cabinet until President Arthur appointed him Minister to Russia in April, 1882. He was subject to a disease of the stomach (which undoubtedly terminated his life), and visited a celebrated Austrian watering-place, en route to St. Petersburg, leaving there, as he thought, entirely cured. Mr. Hunt was married three times. His first wife was a Miss Anderson, of Mississippi, who lived but a year and left no children. His second wife was Miss Elizabeth Ridgley, daughter of Commodore Ridgley, by whom he had seven children, all of whom are living. His third wife was a Miss Hopkins, who has borne him no children. She, with his daughter Cornelia, was with him in Russia when he died. The dead Minister has four sisters living with their uncle Randall in New Orleans. The third son, Randall, lives in St. Paul, having recently located there as a civil engineer.]

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—The bail at the British Embassy today was abandoned in consequence of the death of Minister Hunt.

Special Meeting of the Council to Arrange for Ald. Geohegan's Funeral.

A special meeting of the Council was held last evening to take action with reference to the death of Ald. Geohegan, Mayor Harrison in the chair.

The desk and chair of the deceased were tastefully draped.

Ald. Manierre announced the death of his colleague, and after speaking feelingly of him moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions; but Ald. Hildreth offered the following:

WHEREAS, This Council has learned with regret and sorrow of the death of our late colleague, Ald. J. R. Geohegan, who has represented in this body for nearly two years past the Eighteenth Ward, and has discharged his duties to his people and to the city with zeal, fidelity, and ability; and

WHEREAS, In his unexpected demise this body has lost an energetic member, the city an enterprising citizen, and his friends a warm and true-hearted man—a man who was in the prime of life and always active in the interest of the public, striving in all public measures to advance the growth, prosperity, and material beauty of the city, and lending his efforts and influence in matters calculated to enhance the reputation of the city abroad and make it the great centre of the Northwest; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Council hereby tender the afflicted family of our late colleague our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement and their irreparable loss; and be it further

Resolved, That, as a proper mark of respect, this Council do attend the funeral in a body, and that during the day of the funeral all the departments of the city be closed; and

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the record of this Council, and that a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased; and

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to act as escort from Valparaiso, Ind., to the residence of the deceased on the arrival of the remains from Washington, and that such committee be requested to aid, if so desired by the family, in making arrangements for the funeral.

Ald. Hildreth paid a tribute to the memory of the deceased, saying that he was kind, faithful, true, and generous, and that the Council had lost an excellent member.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a rising vote, and the Chair named as the committee Ald. Manierre, Appleton, Doerner, Gaynor, Ryan, and Sweeney.

On motion, Ald. Hildreth, Dixon, and Lyke were designated to make arrangements for the funeral, which takes place Sunday, the hour to be announced hereafter.

Adjourned.

The Cook County Democratic Club, of which Ald. Geohegan was a member, met last night and passed appropriate resolutions on his death. The resolutions were read by Ald. Hildreth, concluding as follows:

To his devoted and deeply-afflicted wife we tender the expression of our sincere and heartfelt sympathy and condolence extended in like manner to his other relatives and friends; and as a mark of respect it is suggested that the rooms of this club be appropriately draped in mourning, so to remain for the space of thirty days.

The resolutions also provided that a committee consisting of J. C. Mackin, J. W. Crawford, M. Wasserman, George Kersten, and Philip Conly should meet the remains tonight at Valparaiso, Ind.

It was stated by Mr. Fitch that arrangements had been made for the funeral to take place Sunday afternoon. The remains are expected to arrive tomorrow morning at 7:50 o'clock.

The Iroquois Club also appointed a committee, Mr. John Mattocks acting as Chairman.

The following members of the club were appointed a committee to attend the funeral: E. M. Phelps, Frank G. Hoyne, Walter Mattocks, S. S. Gregory, William S. Forrest, J. S. Grinnell, F. H. Winston Jr., C. C. Bonney, James S. White, J. E. Van Peit, M. M. Boddie, Charles Kern, George M. Bauman, George Milis Rogers.

The Executive Committee of the club will meet today to act upon the invitation of the Cook County Democratic Club to go out on the special train and escort the remains to the city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The remains of Ald. Geohegan were placed on the train this evening at 10 o'clock for Chicago, where they will arrive at 8:30 Friday morning. They were accompanied by Mr. McHale and the widow. The latter arrived this morning and for the first time learned from friends at the depot of the death of her husband. Congressmen Adams, Davis, and Finerty accompanied her to the depot.

Dr. Sidney A. Corey, Speculator and Ex-Minister.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Dr. Sidney A. Corey died suddenly today of hemorrhage of the kidneys, at No. 63 West Thirty-fifth street, where he had lived only a few days. He was 66 years of age. In early life he was a preacher. Dr. Corey was an intimate friend of Commodore Vanderbilt, with whom he first became acquainted through a fancy of both men for driving fast horses, and his ministerial duties did not interfere with his passion for good horses. His friendship with Commodore Vanderbilt proved so profitable to him in the way of receiving "points" for successful speculation in Wall street that he retired from the ministry and devoted himself to speculation. The Commodore is understood to have left him a legacy in his will, to be paid by his son, W. H. Vanderbilt. Dr. Corey was an important witness in the Vanderbilt will contest. During the last few years Dr. Corey's speculations turned out badly and he became financially embarrassed.

Ex-Gov. Hubbard, of Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 27.—Ex-Gov. R. D. Hubbard died at 1:30 this morning.

[Richard D. Hubbard was born at Berlin, Conn., Sept. 7, 1813; graduated at Yale College; studied and practiced law; was elected a Representative from Connecticut in the Fortieth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,594 votes, against 11,447 vote for Deming, Republican, serving from March 4, 1867, to March 3, 1869. He also served one term as Governor.]

A HEAVY CLAIM.

Effort to Collect a Judgment Against the Defunct Kansas Rolling-Mill Company.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—A few months ago Mr. Myron T. Herrick brought a suit in the Common Pleas Court against Messrs. Dan P. Eels, W. H. Harris, Ira Harris, T. P. Handy, John Hay, and Samuel Mather, executors of the will of Amasa Stone. These gentlemen were stockholders in the insolvent Kansas Rolling-Mill Company. Judgment was rendered in favor of Mr. Herrick for some $80,000 by default, as no answer to the suit was filed. In this connection a bill of complaint was filed in the United States Circuit Court by the Merchants' National Bank of Kansas City against the gentleman named. The bill of complaint says that at the November term of the Circuit Court of the United States, at the City of Topeka, the Merchants' National Bank recovered a judgment against the Kansas Rolling-Mill Company for the sum of $39,268 and costs. The bank caused an execution to be issued against the rolling-mill company for the collection of the debt. The execution was placed in the hands of the United States Marshal. After making diligent search the Marshal, upon the 16th of February, 1884, returned the execution to the Clerk of the Circuit Court, being unable to find any property not exempt by law belonging to the rolling-mill company. The bank alleges that it is wholly without remedy at law to collect the amount of the judgment which was rendered upon a promisory note, dated at Kansas City, Nov. 2, 1882, for the sum of $41,-179. The Kansas Rolling-Mill Company was organized under the laws of Kansas the 12th of April, 1875, and business was carried on until the 2d of February, 1883, when it was suspended. The capital stock was $300,000, divided into 3,000 shares, which was subsequently increased to $600,000. Mr. Amasa Stone subscribed for 600 shares, Mr. W. H. Harris 500, Mr. T. P. Handy and L. M. Hubby 150, Mr. Dan P. Eels 100, and subsequently purchased of Zenas Ring 200 shares and from L. M. Hubby 100 shares, Mr. Ira Harris 150, and Mr. W. H. Harris subscribed for 500 and purchased fifty shares from Mr. L. M. Hubby, Mr. T. P. Handy owns fifty share. The increased stock was subscribed for by the gentlemen named as follows: Amasa Stone, $42,000; W. H. Harris, $37,000; Dan P. Eels, $30,000; T. P. Handy, $12,000; and Ira Harris, $10,000.

The bills say that these gentlemen, through the officers or Directors of the company, illegally and in defiance of the laws of Kansas, for the fraudulent purpose of avoiding their liabilities, caused the Directors of the company to authorize the officers to issue to them, in lieu of certificates of the stock subscribed by them, contracts, and that so far as these contracts purported to entitle the holders to any preference in dividends over the common stock they were beyond the powers of the corporation and were entirely null and ineffectual, and, notwithstanding the contracts, the stockholders remain in law and equity entitled to only the equal privileges and rights as the holders of common stock, and subject to the same liabilities. The laws of Kansas provide that suit may be brought against any stockholder for debts of the corporation other than railroad, religious, or charitable. The bill claims that upon the increase of the stock it was represented that all the stock was subscribed for. Feb. 7, while the company was insolvent and unable to pay its debts, the officers, Directors, and stockholders, it is alleged, conspired together for the purpose of defeating the bank in the collection of the note by passing a resolution to the effect

NORTHWEST NEWS.

Several Large Chicago Corporations Licensed—Convicts Taken to Joliet.

A Banker Charged with Arson—Excitement Over the Wisconsin Diamond Discovery.

Indiana Tax-Sales—A Cowboy Lynched in Dakota—Fifteen Cars Wrecked—Life-Imprisonment.

ILLINOIS.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today authorized the incorporation of the following new companies: The Northwestern Safe & Trust Company, at Chicago; capital, $400,000; incorporators, Abner Smith, Francis E. Morse, and Silas S. Whitehouse; the object is to conduct a safety-deposit business. The Loomis Building Company, at Chicago; to erect a building near the new Board of Trade for office uses; capital, $400,000; incorporators, John M. Loomis, John McLaren, and George W. Keehn. The Owens Publishing Company; to do a general publishing business in Chicago; capital, $10,000; incorporators, William Owens, Frances E. Owens, and Albert Larrabee. The Oak Glen Drain Tile Company, at Oak Glen, Cook County; capital, $10,000; incorporators, A. C. Bradway, E. H. Appleyard, and W. S. Elmer.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL STOCK.

Notice of increase of capital stock was filed by the Walton Plow Company of Bloomington to $100,000, and by Dimock, Gould & Co., of Moline, to $300,000.

THE UNITED WORKMEN.

In the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen today a change was made in the law providing that all benefits must be paid hereafter to the widow or legal heirs of deceased members. The salaries of grand officers were fixed as follows: Grand Recorder, $3,000; Grand Master, $600; Grand Receiver, $500. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Grand Master Workman—W. F. Beck, of Olney.
Grand Foreman—Alfred Orendorff, of Springfield.
Grand Overseer—L. L. Troy, of Chicago.
Grand Recorder—C. P. Hitch, of Paris.
Grand Receiver—Alexander McLean, of Macomb.

The remaining officers will be elected tomorrow. Peoria was selected as the place of the next annual meeting.

ARRIVAL OF CONVICTS AT JOLIET.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Walter C. Tuttle, Sheriff of Vermilion County, arrived in the city yesterday morning with the following new convicts for the penitentiary: Alonzo Brown, assault to kill, and Frank Collins, grand larceny, one year each; J. B. Holtz, grand larceny, two years; Theodore Carter, horse-thief, Oliver Vantrece, burglar, Elijah Diggs and John Diggs, horse-stealing, all for three years; Israel Spangler, larceny, four years; Lottie Holycross and Annie Giles, larceny, one year each. This makes a total of ninety convicts received at the prison so far this month. There are 1,426 convicts now in prison here.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

LA SALLE, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—A young man named Herman Simon, a clothing salesman here, went to Chicago last week to aid in the purchase of a stock of goods for a new firm just opening, promising to return Saturday. He did not come, and under present circumstances is not expected. He is Treasurer of a lodge of United Workmen, and it is said had for months appropriated receipts of the lodge amounting to $400. Altogether, it is charged that he had about $1,000 belonging to other people in his possession when he left.

MICHIGAN.

A LIFE SENTENCE.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—George Wilson, the murderer of Patrolman Alonzo E. Bullard, convicted yesterday, was sentenced this morning by Recorder Swift to hard labor for life at Jackson Penitentiary. The prisoner preserved the same stolid indifference he has shown ever since the trial began. He seems to think his lawyers will get a new trial.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

George E. Smith, Corporation Attorney of Union City, Branch County, shot himself this morning, and will probably die. He had had trouble with insurance companies for which he was agent, they alleging crookedness in his methods of doing business. A fresh agent had just put in an appearance to examine into his affairs when the shooting took place. Smith is married, and moved in the best circles.

A BANKER IN TROUBLE.

ST. JOHNS, Mich., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Solomon P. Creasinger, the banker of Maple Rapids whose residence was burned Dec. 17, 1883, Mr. Creasinger being alone in the house at the time, and telling a thrilling story of being chloroformed and narrowly escaping from the building with his life, was arrested yesterday in St. Johns on a charge of arson. It is alleged that he burned his own residence to defraud the insurance companies out of $15,000 insurance which was held on the property. He was brought before a Justice and was admitted to $1,000 bail for appearance at his examination, which has been set down for March 10 in St. Johns. Mr. Creasinger was also arrested on the charge of embezzling $109 from the Milburne Wagon Company of Ohio. He waived examination and gave $500 bail for his appearance to answer this charge. It is said that Creasinger has assigned all his personal property and that his real estate is also mortgaged.

THE WILL OF BARNEY CUNNINGHAM SUSTAINED.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The trial in the Probate Court in the matter of the will of Barney Cunningham, late of Schoolcraft, mysteriously murdered last November, ended yesterday. Judge Buck sustained the will and admitted it to probate. The contest was on the grounds of the testator being from the habitual use of liquor unable to make a will. The decision bars out the claim of the widow, who put in an appearance after the murder.

WISCONSIN.

THE DIAMOND CRAZE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The excitement caused by the finding of a diamond by a well-digger in Waukesha County continues and increases. The land all about the spot where the stone was found is already held at fancy prices. The well where the diamond was found is ninety feet deep. The first twenty feet is through solid gravel, followed by forty-five feet of hard-pan, below which there is a bed of gravel, with plenty of water, the stone coming from the lower strata of gravel. People who have bought the land will begin operations about April 1, and by thoroughly prospecting ascertain whether this valuable gem is a straggler or whether the bed from which in was dug is the repository of other of the same kind. The diamond in the rough is almost as large as a canary's egg. Experts say that it will cut in superb form and be of dazzling beauty and weigh, when finished, free from flecks and flaws, about ten karats.

IMMIGRATION.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company is in receipt of advices showing that the outlook for foreign immigration this year is more favorable than ever before. A large proportion of the immigrants will come from Canada and Great Britain, and the majority of them will settle in Southwestern Dakota. Last year 63,000 new-comers settled on St. Paul lands, and it is predicted not less than double that number will find homes this year on the railway lands in the West.

CONVENTION OF NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The third annual convention of officers of the Wisconsin National Guard opened in the State House at 3 o'clock this afternoon with an attendance of forty. This afternoon an officers' school was held under the direction of Col. Charles King, of Milwaukee. Tonight Col. G. N. Chase, of Madison, read a paper on "The Operations of War," followed by Col. Charles King on "The Suppression of Riots," and by Gen. Lucius Fairchild, of Madison, on "The Active Militia Before the War," and the volunteer service in other countries. The convention will be continued through tomorrow, closing with a ball in the State House in the evening.

THE SPADE OUTRAGE.

At daylight this morning two officers from the neighboring village of Sun Prairie appeared at the Dane County Jail with Alexander Peckham, aged 28, arrested at Sun Prairie yesterday, charged with having, in connection with his cousin, Edward Peckham, aged 21, committed an outrage on Lena Spade. He was brought here because there were some threats of lynching among the Germans in the settlement. He denies that he himself outraged the girl, but it is said admits that he held her while Edward did. His trial will take place her in a few days. Edward is supposed to be hiding in Milwaukee. The Peckhams belong to a highly-respected and well-to-do family. There is much excitement at Sun Prairie, but there need be no fears of a lynching, for the prisoner is in safe quarters.

EXPENSES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The State Board of Supervision reports the following current expenses of the State institutions named during the month ending yesterday: State Prison, $7,783; Industrial School for Boys, $5,321; Deaf and Dumb Institution, $3,234; Blind Institution, $1,968; State Hospital for the Insane, $6,763; Northern Hospital for the Insane, $8,791; total, $33,802.

THE LOGGERS.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The greater portion of the intended log crop in the Chippewa Valley pineries has been secured in good shape, and there is a possibility that many of the camps will suspend operations by the 10th of March. The season has been the most favorable for logging that has ever been experienced in this part of the State, and the crews are working in nearly thirty inches of snow with the most satisfactory results.

INDIANA.

SALES OF LANDS FOR TAXES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The following decisions have been made by the Attorney-General upon questions propounded by Auditor Rice:

First—Lands and lots returned delinquent that have remained unsold for want of bidders for three years prior to March 29, 1883, should be sold to the highest bidder, although the highest bid may not be in full of all taxes due thereon.

Second—When realty is sold for taxes and does not sell for sufficient to pay the taxes upon it, the taxes remaining unsatisfied shall still continue to be a charge against the owner of the same, and if the lots or lands sold by the officer are redeemed at any time within two years it immediately becomes chargeable with such unpaid tax, and may be sold again, the Treasurer being entitled to a credit for the portion of the tax remaining uncollected.

Third—If sales for taxes are not held as provided for by law it becomes the duty of the officers to advertise and sell the lots and lands the second Monday in February, 1885.

Fourth—The owner of lands cannot become a purchaser of them at a sale for unpaid taxes. In case lots or lands are not redeemed the title thereto rests in the State in fee simple absolute, to be held and disposed of in the same manner as other lands of the State.

DEATH OF FATHER SCHAUB.

Father Schaub, the Catholic priest who contracted the small-pox by administering the last sacrement of the church to a dying man, died himself today at the pest-house, where he voluntarily went when the malady first manifested itself. Father Schaub was about 26 years old and a man of unusual ability and worth.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

MUNICE, Ind., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Rebecca Hancock, a married lady aged 40, committed suicide by hanging today at her home, six miles west of this city. She leaves a husband and several small children. Mental derangement is the supposed cause.

A CLERICAL ORGAN.

ELKHART, Ind., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—A new monthly paper has just been started at Goshen as the official organ of Bishop Knickerbocker, of the Episcapal diocese. It is called the *Church Worker*, and is edited by W. W. Raymond.

DAKOTA.

A COWBOY LYNCHED.

DEADWOOD, Dak., Feb. 27.—Harry Tuttle, one of the parties engaged in the recent fight with Deputy-Marshal Raymond at Stoneville, where he was badly wounded in the arm, was taken from the hospital at Spearfish at an early hour this morning by vigilantes and hanged. It was a cowardly affair, as he was in a dying condition from the effect of his wound. No effort is being made to capture Higgins and Hill, the murderers of Pearl Leopold.

[About the 10th of this month information was received at Deadwood that an attempt would be made by cowboys to rescue Jesse Pruden, arrested for horse-stealing at Miles City, Mont., and en route for Deadwood. A posse left Spearfish to assist the officers. Arriving at Stoneville, seventy-five miles north of Deadwood, the posse was attacked by cowboys. A man named O'Hara was killed and Fred Willard wounded. One cowboy named Cunningham was killed and Harry Tuttle wounded and captured. The cowboys then fled.]

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—A special to the *Pioneer-Press* says: Joseph Beach shot and killed his wife and himself at New Hartford, Dak., at 10 o'clock this morning. Beach used to have a farm and blacksmith-shop in the Pine Creek Valley. Several years ago his first wife died, and he married Miss Martha Hawkins. One child was born of this second marriage. After one fight more bitter than the rest the mother took her child and fled to the house of her sister, Mrs. Clow, whither she was followed by the whole clan of male Beaches, who had come to recover the child. Some kind of combat ensued, and Joe secured the babe and went to Canada. Mrs. Beach obtained a writ of habeas corpus in Toronto, commanding her husband, then living at Brockville, Ont., to produce the child in court. Mrs. Beach recovered the child and brought it back to New Hartford. Beach came back and the tragedy resulted.

WHAT THE RUSSIAN COLONISTS ARE SUFFERING FROM.

The Russian colonists at Painted Woods are not starving, but lazy. The men are able-bodied and well provided with axes and ox-teams, so that they could easily cut and haul wood enough to keep their families from approach to want. Members of the Hebrew Relief Association in St. Paul say Rabbi Wechsler, under whose immediate charge the colonists are, has sent two car-loads of provisions at separate times this winter in response to appeals, and has also sent quantities of clothing. Resident Hebrews say the colonists will not need anything until spring opens, when seeds will be in demand. All information gives color to the statement that laziness is at the root of any existent suffering.

MINNESOTA.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

CROOKSTON, Minn., Feb. 27.—An engine double-headed, south bound train on the Manitoba while backing snow late last night jumped the track and collided with a freight-train, demolishing the mail-car and wrecking fourteen box-cars, yet nobody was killed. A blizzard was raging furiously all the time.

IOWA.

A MINING COMPANY ENJOINED FROM REMOVING ORE.

KEOKUK, Ia., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Judge McCrary, of the United States Circuit Court, issued an order today restraining the Maid of Erin Mining Company of Colorado from removing ore from a vein claimed by the Vanderbilt Company, but permitting the work of development of the mine to continue. The Vanderbilt Company have leave to file an amended petition, which will be argued before Judge McCrary's successor. It seems that these two companies both claim to own a valuable partially-developed mine in Colorado. Last summer Judge Hallett enjoined the Maid of Erin Company pending a decision of Secretary Teller at Washington regarding the discovery of the vein and other facts of ownership. His decision was claimed to be favorable to the Maid of Erin, and Judge McCrary was asked to dissolve the injunction.

PROPERTY-OWNERS VS. TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

A. L. Connable, of this city, enjoined the Western Telephone Company from erecting its wires and poles in front of his business property. The case was transferred to the United States Court, and today Judge McCrary ordered the injunction to be perpetual. Judges McCrary and Love, however, on division certified the case to the United States Supreme Court on the construction of the Iowa statute governing telephone and telegraph lines. The question is, whether a highway under the statutes includes a street, and, if so, can the telephone company construct its lines in the streets without compensating property-owners? The case is considered an important one.

AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 27.—United States Secret-Service-Detective E. M. Stedman and A. J. Allen, Deputy United States Marshal, of Leon, made a raid on Kellerton, Ia., last night, and captured one Dr. Tripp, an alleged counterfeiter of that place. A quantity of counterfeit money, tools, and metals, it is said, was captured with him. He was brought to Des Moines last night.

IS IT CHEAP LIQUOR?

Now that "Party Pride" Has Been Humored, Some Aldermen Favor Uniform License.

West-Side Saloonkeepers Circulating a Pledge—List of the Nullifiers Thus Far Recorded.

Since the saloonkeepers have given up the idea of violating the law by selling whisky under $150 licenses the Aldermen who voted for a graduated system are placed in a different position, and are now free to vote for a uniform $500 license. At the time the two licenses were passed in the Council it was thought that it was mainly to aid the whisky men in carrying out their unlawful scheme, and that the Aldermen were bound to stand by them. These plans having been changed, however, the Aldermen can consistently repeal the $150 clause. Several of them were questioned on the subject yesterday, but no desire was evinced to remedy the matter, nearly all of those who were spoken to being unusually reticent.

THE PARTY BADGE.

Ald. Doerner was like Ald. Walsh; he was personally in favor of a uniform license, but, he considered it a party question, and as a Democrat considered it his duty to vote the way he did. He thought the licenses should remain where they were, and if there was any blame it would fall upon a Republican Legislature that passed the law.

Ald. Sullivan thought it was all nonsense for the saloonkeepers to evade the law, but he did not want the ordinance changed.

Ald. Lawler said he was satisfied with the present arrangement, maintaining that the Democratic party washed its hands of the whole affair.

Ald. Appleton, who is in the whisky business himself and knows what he is talking about, insists that no man can sell beer alone and make a living. He claims that saloonkeepers who take out $150 licenses are bound to violate the law. He voted for a straight $500 license in the first place, and would be glad to vote to repeal the $150 clause.

Acting-Corporation-Counsel Winston has a compromise to offer. He believes it would be a wise thing to do to allow groceries to sell beer by the pint or quart, under $150 license, not to be drunk on the premises. All saloons should then be compelled to take out $500 licenses. This would give the Germans their beer, and at the same time keep the saloonkeepers straight.

WEST-SIDE SALOONKEEPERS.

The West-Side saloonkeepers held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to elect delegates to the Saloonkeepers' Convention to be held next Monday. The following were selected:

L. Sivers, H. Kopp, E. Becker, John Lang, Charles Rodorsky, Gustus Heiser, William Rust, John Becker, Carl Walter, Jacob Gastel, F. Ruprecht, R. Deitz, C. Finkensieber, Edward Dehm, and Thomas Grastom.

The delegates were given instructions to be careful in the choice of Treasurer, and to use their influence toward securing the best lawyers obtainable.

The following pledge was circulated, and was signed by every saloon-man present:

CHICAGO, ——, 1884.

I do hereby pledge myself to take out a license for $150 under the Harper bill, to keep a saloon at No. — —— street, Chicago, Ill., and to use my best endeavors for the protection of our rights, and to contribute $20 for the "defense fund"; this pledge only to be binding upon me when 2,000 saloonkeepers shall have pledged themselves. Signed ———. Place of business, ———.

MEN WHO DON'T LIKE IT.

There was a lack of enthusiasm about Pete Hansbrough yesterday when a TRIBUNE reporter met him.

"What are you going to do about it now?" was asked.

"That's a nice question to ask of me, ain't it?" replied he. "I am not the mouthpiece of the saloonkeepers of Chicago. The convention will decide next Monday."

"In favor of the fighting resolution?" interposed the reporter.

"Nonsense! How can I tell? Wait and see."

"What is your individual opinion about the matter?"

"I have none."

"Do you honestly think that the convention will vote with the law-breaking element?"

"I did not know that there was any unlawful clique among us."

"You are joking."

"Perhaps. What you say is news to me."

"What is the general feeling among saloonmen since the Mayor has spoken?"

"They will answer him in the convention."

John Lampert, Secretary of the North Side Association, said: "I have not changed my opinion of the Harper law. It is unjust, and taxes one class more than another. I am still in favor of fighting the $500 clause. Give me a $150 license or none."

President Anbach, of the same association, expressed himself similarly.

THE NULLIFIERS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please publish a list of the names of the saloonkeepers who are selling liquor under a $103 license, and who are also the chief agitators of the movement to defy the Harper law in taking out licenses for next year?

If the Supreme Court affirms the judgment in the Swarth case these nullifiers may be punished for the past as well as for future violations, and it may be well to know who the ringleaders are.

CITIZEN.

The names of the nullifiers who have been foremost in the movement for $150 licenses only, under which both malt and spirituous liquors should be sold, are: Rudolph Anbach, President of the North Side Saloonkeepers' Association; John Lampert, the Secretary, and Philip Enders and Rudolph Kocher, of the same organization; Thomas Greif, Secretary of the West Side Association; August Mette, August Timm, Pete Hansborough, John McKeough, Paul Schuster, Carl Berger, and Cornelius Hau.

THE GRAND JURY.

Two Sessions a Day—Nubell "Visiting in Canada"—A Saloonkeeper in Trouble.

To facilitate the great rush of business the grand jury has decided to hold two sessions a day. During the week they have sat from 10 o'clock until nearly 5 every day, with a half-hour recess for lunch. The number of cases passed by the last grand jury for consideration to the present body has been unprecedented. The investigation of the lottery-dealers has caused this delay.

Yesterday the inquiry into the stealing of bodies from the County Infirmary Morgue was continued, and Commissioner Donnersberger received another hearing. It is now positively known that nothing will result from the investigation, as there is not sufficient evidence to warrant the indictment of any one.

Otto A. Nubell, of "Home Benefit Insurance" fame, was indicted. From witnesses it was learned that Nubell conducted the affairs of the association in a most careless manner. When the books were demanded they were not forthcoming, and besides it was shown that policies had been made out which had never been recorded. About forty witnesses swore that each of them had paid from $6 to $24 for assessments and dues for benefits to accrue, but had never received anything in return. It was estimated that 800 members were cleaned out of $36,000. Nubell is not in the city.

The case of Morris Raffsky is pending for further examination. A prisoner named Niles, who was held at the County Jail on a charge of burglary, alleges that Raffsky represented to him that the foreman of the January grand jury was his friend, and that he "could fix it" so that no indictment would be returned against him. Niles said that he referred Raffsky to his father, and that the latter paid him $38.50 to go on his (Niles') bond. Niles Sr. in his testimony said that Raffsky did not mention anything to him about his influence with the grand jury, neither did he introduce a man to him who impersonated Mr. Keogh, the foreman of the grand jury, as has been stated. If a true bill is returned against Raffsky it will be for obtaining money by false pretenses, and may serve as a lesson for the sharks that hang around the jail to make a living by inducing prisoners to pay them to go on their bond.

A few days ago the police presented evidence against Louis Turk which resulted in his indictment. He was charged with entering a house, where he stole a bunch of keys. The inmates became alarmed and had the locks on the doors changed, but determined to be on the lookout for burglars, who might try to gain entrance with the stolen keys. One night a noise was heard in the hallway, and one of the strong men slid noiselessly around the back way and caught Turk in the attempt of forcing the lock on the front door. He was handed over to an officer. Since his confinement in jail he has manifested symptoms of insanity, and County-Physician Bluthardt has concluded that the man is a lunatic. He comes from London, Canada, and inquiry at that place shows that the prisoner is an escaped crank from the asylum there. The Doctor is making efforts to secure Turk's release to have him tried by the County Board and sent back to Canada.

Summonses have been issued for the witnesses in the cases against the quack doctors John Bete, Lucas R. Williams, alias "Dr. Lucas," G. J. Williams, his brother, and A. W. Boye, who were held to the Criminal Court for practicing medicine without a license.

The evidence against Jacob Benzlie, a saloonkeeper at Twenty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue, warrants the belief that he may be indicted. The wife of a habitual drunkard appears against him. She claims that, notwithstanding repeated requests made of Benzlie not to sell liquor to her husband, he persisted in doing so, which has broken up her home and caused her much misery. Andrew Paxton, of the Citizens' League, says the woman tells the truth.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE AMERICAN HOG.

COMMISSIONER BLATCHFORD SUMMARIZES THE RESULT OF THE SWINE INVESTIGATION.

The committee appointed by President Arthur to investigate the swine industry of the United States has finished its labors in Washington, and its report has been submitted by Commissioner Loring to the President. Mr. E. W. Blatchford, of this city, who was one of the committee, arrived home from Washington last Saturday night. He was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday at his office, and was asked if he had brought a copy of the committee's report with him.

"No," he said; "the report was not printed when I left Washington, but I understood it was to be, and I judge that it has been from the statement made in the dispatches this morning that Commissioner Loring had presented it to the President. I think it will go from him to Congress today."

"How long was your committee in session?"

"We worked hard several days. I went to Washington two weeks ago yesterday, and I can say that our work was very thorough. I was appointed last August, and at the time I tried hard to get some one else put on in my place. Then the packers brought pressure to bear on me and said that they wanted me because I had no interest in the matter. Finally I agreed to take hold of it, but it was hard work, I can tell you, and there was no white-washing done."

"How did you take up the subject?"

"Well, it was brought before us in a communication from the Department of State, in which the subject was divided into three parts. The first took the hog through its breeding, raising, and feeding up to the time it was purchased down in the country. This part was assigned to Col. F. D. Curtis, of Saratoga County, New York, who is Chairman of the American Swine-Breeders' Association. The second part treated of the pork trade, and took the hog in its transportation to the stock-yards, its care at the stock-yards, and its course through the slaughtering, cooling, curing, and packing, and its transportation to the seaboard and abroad. This part was assigned to me for inspection."

"And the third part?"

"That treated of trichinæ and trichiniasis and other diseases of the hogs. It was assigned to the experts—Dr. D. E. Salmon, who was for years at the head of the Department of Diseased Animals in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and Prof. Chandler, of the Columbia College School of Mines in New York City. Both are men of rare ability and took hold of the topic thoroughly. Commissioner Loring, of the Department of Agriculture, was appointed Chairman of the committee by President Arthur."

"And what did your committee have to work on?"

"Besides the communication from the State Department, we were put in possession of the voluminous correspondence of our Ministers in Berlin and Paris upon the subject, and from that we gleaned the charges made by France and Germany against American pork, which we were expected to answer. We paid particular attention to the charges made by Germany, as we thought France would rescind her action. She did, but afterwards renewed her war against our pork."

"How was your work carried on?"

"Col. Curtis, to whom was assigned the first part of the subject, came to Chicago at the time of the Fat-Stock Show, and the committee held a meeting here then. Soon after that meeting Col. Curtis started out and visited the principal hog-raising districts of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, thence working East and going through New York and New England, investigating his portion of the subject. I commenced my part of the work by personally visiting a number of packing-houses at the Stock-Yards. I prepared three different series of questions to propound, as follows: First, about the railroad transportation of hogs; second, about the care of hogs in the yards; and, third, all about the slaughtering, curing, packing, etc., of hogs. To all of my questions I received willing and full replies in all cases, and especially did the railroads give information freely. In fact, every one aided me in my researches in every way. My part of the report embraced a large mass of information, and at Washington some valuable statistics regarding shipments, etc., were added to it.

"The experts prepared their report on the disease question with the aid of microscopic examinations, chemical tests, etc., and it was very complete. These three divisions of the report were submitted, read, and discussed at length in the meeting, which was held with closed doors, and in that way we made up our report to the President."

"What was your general conclusion?"

"Well, it was distinctly favorable to American pork, and the charges in almost every case were proven to be unfounded. The report will be published soon, and then you can see more fully what our conclusions were."

In his letter of instructions to the members of the commission Secretary Frelinghuysen says:

"During the last few years the importation of hog products from the United States has been restricted, and in some instances entirely prohibited, by the legislation of several foreign countries. The grounds of this action are understood to be the alleged prevalence of disease—hog cholera, trichiniasis, and the like—among the swine in this country, and the supposed consequent infection of the prepared products for food.

"This Government from the time the intention was observed abroad to question the healthfulness of the pork products exported from the United States has made efforts to investigate the truth and the unfavorable statements on the subject that came to its knowledge. The result of the investigation so made has been to show that the premises upon which the adverse legislation abroad rests are unfounded, and that the exported hog products of the United States are in nowise a source of danger to health and life which they are alleged to be. Although efforts have not been spared to inform foreign Governments as to this state of facts they have not given due weight to the representations that have been made to them on the subject, and consequently prohibitory legislation has been extended in Europe until many important markets there have been closed to the food product in question, of which this country produces a large excess above its own consumption.

"Inasmuch as the course which various firms have pursued with regard to this matter involved the charge that American citizens are engaged in the exportation of an unhealthful article of food, and inasmuch as it is believed that the agricultural and commercial interests of this country are now suffering great damage in consequence of misrepresentations of the character of hog products of the United States, it has been determined to take measures for such a formal and thorough investigation of the subject as will leave no doubt whatever as to the facts.

"To this end you are hereby notified that the President has designated a commission to make a searching examination of all the conditions of the hog-raising and packing industries of the United States of America. This commission is constituted as follows: Dr. George B. Loring, Eliphalt W. Blatchford, Prof. C. F. Chandler, F. B. Curtis, and Prof. D. E. Salmon.

"As the statutes prohibit the making of any contract involving the guarantee of any money payment or the incurment of any obligation for the eventual repayment of expenses without the previous assent of Congress, the President is unable to give any positive assurance that the expenses of the commission will be repaid. It is, however, thought the magnitude of the interests at stake will lead Congress to recognize the justice of reimbursing whatever outlay the commission may incur in discharging the important trust now confided to it. Commissioner Loring has been requested to confer with you and your colleagues with a view to the speedy organization of the commission that its labors may begin at an early day. The method of procedure and other details are left entirely to the commission. The President desires simply that it shall proceed in such manner as shall seem most desirable to examine thoroughly into these industries and the allegations as to the healthfulness of the pork products of the United States."

The commission will report the result of its investigation as soon as practicable to the Secretary of State for communication to Congress.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A POLISH COUNTESS CLAIMS TO BE A PARTNER WITH A SUCCESSFUL HOTELKEEPER.

Countess Marie A. Radetzky, whose sensational marriage a short time ago to a Polish Count formed the subject for considerable talk, yesterday bobbed up as complainant in a bill against her former employer, Charles H. Choate, asking for a settlement of accounts. She states that for several years prior to 1877 she lived in St. Louis, where she became acquainted with Choate, then a sewing-machine agent without means. He represented that money could be made in Chicago by renting furnished rooms, and induced her to come here and go into business with him in November, 1877. They started out with four rooms, which she furnished with furniture she had brought from St. Louis. Then they opened seven rooms on Blue Island avenue, and, finally, in June, 1878, opened the Central House at No. 256 State street. In May, 1880, they took twenty more rooms in an adjoining building, thus nearly doubling the size of the hotel, and at the same time started Choate's Hotel at No. 276 State street with fifty-seven rooms. The next year they rented the adjoining building and enlarged the hotel to 114 rooms. Not content with all this, in June, 1881, they rented a flat of eleven rooms at No. 231 Wabash avenue, and in December following they opened up at No. 155 Fifth avenue with sixteen furnished rooms. This only whetted their appetite, and they made the year 1882 memorable by opening up No. 119 Fifth avenue with eighteen rooms; No. 168 South Clark street, the Davenport House, with thirty rooms; besides adding sixty-one rooms to Choate's Hotel, making it 175 rooms. Then in May, 1883, they rented a building of twenty-three rooms on Randolph street. The alleged countess declares that she bought the furniture for all these rooms in the various buildings, attended to the fitting up, took the general management of them, besides acting as housekeeper at Choate's Hotel in her idle hours and doing the work of two or three persons there. Choate's part was only to attend to outside matters, such as leasing the buildings and ordering changes in their repairs to be made.

The furnished rooms, except those in Choate's Hotel, were rented to tenants and the furniture sold to them on the installment plan at a handsome profit. It is claimed the total profits up to Jan. 1, 1884, amounted to $50,000, of which, by the agreement, the Countess was to have one-half. No articles of copartnership were drawn up, nor was any memoranda made in writing, but she has always relied implicitly on Choate's simple promise to do right and justice to her, and has worked at scrubbing, cleaning, or anything else, with the sole purpose of making as much out of the business as possible. No books of account have been kept, as the business was done on a cash basis except at Choate's Hotel, where memorandum books or slips were kept from day to day. Choate attended to the financial part of the business, and the Countess is unable to tell what the profits were, but she knows that he received $1,400 from the sale of the furniture in 1882 at No. 119 Fifth avenue to Mrs. Harvey; also $1,600 for the thirty rooms at No. 168 South Clark street; $5,500 for the sale of the new addition to the hotel to J. J. Carson; $2,000 for the rooms at the Corner of Jefferson and Randolph streets; and $750 for the rooms at Nos. 184 and 186 State street. The sum of $21,000 was offered last fall to Choate for his business and hotel, and the profits of the same last year were over $10,000.

After dwelling on this attractive picture at some length and reiterating her statement that her share of the profits must be at least $25,000, the Countess delicately approaches the subject of her titled marriage. In the latter part of last December she says she became engaged to marry Eugene Radetzky, at which Choate got very jealous and angry and ordered her to leave the hotel. She had not intended to become a Countess until next June, but this step hastened matters, and she was married Jan. 3, 1884, and took a bridal tour to New York City. Choate gave her $250 in money and five notes for $150 each, payable monthly, which she thought would be enough to support her until June, when she intended to go to Europe with her husband, and then her interest in the hotel was to be turned over to her daughter, Caroline Schaeffer, the day clerk at the hotel.

Just as she was leaving for New York Choate asked her to sign a paper which he represented was in the nature of a power of attorney authorizing him to carry on business. Relying on his word she signed it, but when she came to read a copy of the document which he had given her she discovered it was a release of all claims against him, the expressed consideration being $2,000. She was on her way to the Court-House to get married when Choate suddenly asked her to go up-stairs, and she signed the paper in presence of a notary public, but it was not read to her. The notary asked her if she knew its contents, to which she replied, "I guess I do," believing the paper was what it was represented by Choate to be. He now claims that the business was not profitable, and that he has no real estate nor property, but she charges he has his money loaned out on notes and keeps the notes in a box at the Fidelity Safe Deposit vaults.

In view of all the above circumstances she claims to be a partner with Choate, and to be entitled to a half-interest with him in his business.

LOCAL POLITICS.

ASPIRANTS FOR THE CLERKSHIPS AND OTHER COUNTY GOOD THINGS.

A ripple of interest has been started among the Republicans of the county over the efforts which are making for the county offices next fall. The places to be filled are the offices of State's-Attorney, Recorder, and Clerks of the Appellate and Superior Courts. There are also five members of the County Board to be chosen. Outside the Commissioners the office-holders are all Republicans, and like most people who have a good thing they are willing to hold on to it. So far none of them have publicly declined a renomination. State's-Attorney Mills has at times expressed his disgust with the cares of public life and his weariness of public fame, but it is thought that the State's-Attorney, when the time comes, will not refuse the county the benefit of his jury-moving eloquence. If he shows too strong an unwillingness, W. S. Elliott, Emery A. Storrs' law partner, stands ready to throw himself into the breach, with the Twelfth Ward at his back. Several other ambitious young lawyers are also casting longing eyes on the office held by Mr. Mills.

Recorder Brockway has filled a responsible office to the general satisfaction of the public, and makes no secret of his candidacy for another term. He has prepared for a vigorous fight, and is ready to meet his would-be rivals on their own ground. The friends of Wiley S. Scribner have urged that he is the best man to beat Brockway, and other candidates are also ready to enter the lists.

In the Court Clerkships it is known that John J. Healy will be satisfied to let the Appellate Court alone if his renomination as Clerk of the Superior Court is not opposed. Eli Smith is making a vigorous pull for renomination as Clerk of the Appellate Court, advancing various reasons why he should be given another term. He meets with opposition in his own ward—the Fourth—from John Hubbard, the basso-Bailiff who trusts to vocal powers to sing him into something higher. Smith's friends think Hubbard's candidacy is only a diversion in some one else's interest, but the basso-Bailiff denies this. What causes most uneasiness to Smith is the vigorous move which Senator Chris Mamer is making for the place. As is known, Mamer has a great many strings to his bow, particularly on the West Side, and when he sets his heart on an office other candidates must either surrender at once or make ready for a warm struggle.

It is too early yet to take any forecast of the situation in the County Board. This might also be said of the other offices as far as Democratic officeseekers are concerned. The machine has not yet been put in shape for this work.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

SERVICES ATTENDING THE OPENING OF THE LENTEN SEASON—THE BLESSED ASHES.

The late masses at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, Holy Family, St. John's, and St. James' Catholic Churches yesterday morning were unusually well attended, even for the services in connection with the opening of the Lenten season. Over 3,000 persons advanced to the communion-railing at Holy Family Church to receive the blessed ashes, and at least 2,000 took part in the same ceremony at the Cathedral.

The ashes used on Ash Wednesday are obtained by burning the particles of blessed palm that have been left over in each church since Palm Sunday of the year before. The ashes are left in some large vessel at the epistle side of the main altar, within the sanctuary, and the priest who is to officiate as celebrant of the high mass of the day, attended by a deacon and sub-deacon, enters the sanctuary attired in purple vestments and proceeds with the ceremony of the blessing. This consists in the chanting of a number of collects, which are responded to by the choir, and a preface. After these prayers the priest sprinkles the ashes with holy water, incenses them, and concludes by invoking a blessing from on high while he makes the sign of the cross over them. After the priest has sprinkled some of the blessed ashes upon his own head and upon the deacon and sub-deacon, the people of the church come forward and kneel at the communion railing. The priest goes to each person and sprinkles a small quantity of the blessed ashes upon his head, repeating in Latin as he does so each time: "Remember, man, thou art but dust, and into dust thou shalt return."

AS GOOD AS HER BOND.

A WOMAN'S WORD, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE BOND IS MISSING.

The bail bond of Mrs. Elizabeth Nash, the alleged shoplifter, is mysteriously missing. Mrs. Nash was arrested in company with a Mrs. Brown, the wife of a saloonkeeper, in December last in Marshall Field & Co.'s store for taking a fur-lined cloak. The garment disappeared one day from its place, and it was not seen again until Mrs. Nash came into the store wearing it. It was at once recognized by one of the clerks. She was arrested, and Mrs. Brown also. The latter confessed that she saw Mrs. Nash steal the cloak. Both were arraigned before Justice Kersten and held under bonds. Ald. Follansbee was surety for Mrs. Nash, who occupied his house at No. 2240 Wabash avenue. Subsequently he withdrew from the bond, and E. H. Bucklin, a lawyer, went on it.

This document is no nowhere to be found. Officer Larsen, of the Chicago Avenue Police-Station, says that he took it to the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court. "I handed it to a man in the office," he said. "I do not know him, and did not pay any particular attention at the time as to how he looked. No, I do not think that I could recognize him again." Mr. Larsen said that he first learned that the bond was lost when one of the sureties came to him and said he wanted to withdraw. On going to the Criminal Court he could not find any bond. He is positive that when he took it there it was in a sealed envelope addressed to "John Stephens, Clerk of the Criminal Court." When the case came before the grand jury it was dismissed because there was no bond among the papers presented to them. Since then Marshall Field & Co. have filed an information and secured the indictment of Mrs. Nash. A capias has been issued, but at a late hour last night she had not been arrested.

Clerk Stephens says the bond was never brought to his office, and his clerks know nothing about it. He thinks there must be a mistake about it somewhere.

The fact that the bond has been lost will not prevent a trial of the case if the defendant can be found.

Mr. E. H. Bucklin, who resides at No. 309 South Robey street, was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter last night. He admitted having signed Mrs. Nash's bond, although he could not remember the date on which he did so. About three weeks after signing it he said that, wishing to be on the safe side, he went to Clerk Stephens, of the Criminal Court, to get a certified copy of the original bond, but the latter denied that he had ever received it. An attempt was made to find it, but without success. The clerk of the Chicago Avenue Station then made out a duplicate bond, which Bucklin took to Clerk Stephens to see if it could not be used as a copy of the original. Mr. Stephens refused to restore it in that manner, however. Bucklin then allowed the matter to rest until the present time. He said that he did not know where Mrs. Nash now was.

Mr. Partridge, Mrs. Nash's attorney, stated that Dec. 17, after Mrs. Nash had been brought before the Justice, and while she was awaiting bail, he went to the Justice and procured a note from him to the Desk-Sergeant at the Chicago Avenue Station, directing him to release Mrs. Nash when she had executed her bond. This was accordingly done. The note and bond were at that time left with the Desk-Sergeant at the station, and since then Mr. Partridge has seen nothing of the documents. He stated that about eight days ago Mrs. Nash called at his office, "Just dropped in, you know." But Mr. Partridge did not specify for what reason she called.

A FRANK STATEMENT.

A BROKEN MERCHANT GETS RICH AND SETTLES WITH HIS OLD CREDITORS.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has the following:

Chicago was burned in October, 1871. In consequence of the very severe losses sustained by the insurance companies many commercial houses were forced to compromise their indebtedness because of the very small percentages of insurance recovered. Among those settling at 40 per cent on the dollar was a firm composed of Hebrews, who labored diligently in every respect for several succeeding years to recuperate their fortunes, but without success. Later on one of the firm cast his nets in other waters and fortune smiled on him—and to such an extent that the cherished dream of more than a dozen years has been realized. Recently the person to whom we refer sought out the creditors and estates of creditors with whom he had compromised and gave them checks in the settlement for the 60 per cent with interest. Wherever it was possible to find the parties who shared in the losses or their heirs, the settlement was paid directly to them, otherwise to the succeeding firm. In some instances the amount paid has been the source of much comfort to the recipients, the loss of wealth and also of husbands and other protectors having made widows and children dependent upon individual labor, to which they were strangers until late in life. Thus in the performance of a simple duty our hero has brought happiness to many anxious hearts so many fold greater than the outlay that all are anxious to greet him—"An honest man, the noblest work of God." His is an example that many could imitate without injury to themselves or their dependents. Among the compounding creditors was one house which, having learned of the intention of our hero to do his duty, wrote him a coarse and undignified letter, at the same time inclosing a statement of the 60 per cent, with interest to date, and *demanding* payment, although the original settlement was in full and the claim had been outlawed. The checks for every creditor's account were made out the night before the letter referred to above was received. Our hero was mortified beyond expression, and in communicating the facts to another creditor, on whose judgment he could rely, proposed to him that he should name a charity other than a Hebrew, and the amount of the check intended for the "demanding creditor" would be paid over to that charity. The advice and counsel of his friend was: Your path of duty is so plain and your course of action so superior to that of the claimant for settlement that you can afford to forgive his indignities and heap coals of fire on his head by paying him as speedily as possible. Our hero paid. He has done his duty, but he never sought to increase his own wealth by wringing it from tardy employés through fines of a penny a minute—which after a certain hour were increased a hundred fold.

It naturally became of interest to learn what firm was referred to in the above extract. After a little inquiry a reporter succeeded in learning that the man was Joseph Frank, now of the firm of Swan Bros. & Frank, but at the time of the fire the senior member of the firm of Frank Bros., doing a wholesale notion business, with a store on Wabash avenue near Washington. There were two other members, one being Isaac Meyer. At the time of the fire they compounded with their creditors, owing them about $125,000, and paying 40 cents, leaving $75,000 due. Joseph Frank had two-fifths interest, his brother Henry one-fifth, and the other partners the remainder. They continued in business until 1880, when the firm dissolved. Joseph went in with the Swan Brothers, the Wyoming cattle-dealers, and made a large amount of money, and he also got some from the Michael Reese estate, being related to the California millionaire. He thus found himself able to pay his proportion of the debts of the old firm, and, though not required to do so by law, he hunted up the creditors and gave them their money. Mr. Henry Frank has not been as successful as his brother, but it is understood to be his intention to do likewise if his anticipations are realized. The other partners have been unfortunate.

GERMAN TORY ABUSE OF SARGENT.

New York *Times:* It seems that the whole Imperialist press of Berlin has been let loose on poor Mr. Sargent. The clamor is so simultaneous and so unanimous as to leave no doubt that it is inspired. Our diplomatic service is not in a satisfactory condition. During the War we were represented with signal ability at London, which was on all accounts to us the most important Capital of Europe, and with reasonable competency elsewhere. But since the close of the War it is doubtful whether the Republic would have taken much detriment by the cessation of the diplomatic service. Nobody will pretend that there was any special felicity in the selection of Mr. Sargent to represent us at Berlin. On the other hand, he seems to have done his duty with great diligence. It is to his diligence, and especially to his report upon the real nature of the opposition to American pork, a report which was rather a piece of consular than of diplomatic work, to which he owes the disfavor of Bismarck. The blunder by which that report was made public was that of the State Department and not of its author, and we should not suffer it to be visited upon Mr. Sargent. In fact, the objection to removing a man "under fire," which is absurd in the civil service, is valid in the diplomatic service, when the firing comes from the court to which he is accredited, and has been provoked by his faithful service to the country which he represents.

Health Is Wealth.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

The Great Blood Purifier.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—a body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect, but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure" as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swellings, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative powers over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound conditions. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Ovarian Tumors of Ten Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Remedies.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicines than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief

THE CHEAPEST AND

BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

CURES AND PREVENTS

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,

Sciatica,
Headache,
Toothache,
Inflammation,
Sore Throat,
Stiff Neck,
Diphtheria,
Asthma,
Influenza,
Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhœa, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief according to directions. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat,
Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza, Headache,
Toothache, Nervousness,
Sleeplessness, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs,
Bruises, Sprains,
Cold Chills and Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA

IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

Fever and Ague.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills.

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperient, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings of the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few Doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 25 cents per box.

Read "False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren, corner Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

...th Is Wealth.

...of Body is Wealth of Mind.

DR. RADWAY'S

...saparillian Resolvent.

...Great Blood Purifier.

...ateful Recognition.

FALSE AND TRUE.

...OF DISEASES CURED BY

RADWAY'S

...parillian Resolvent.

...R. R. R.

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...ady Relief

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...WAS THE FIRST AND IS

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...MALARIA

...S VARIOUS FORMS.

...ver and Ague.

...y Cents Per Bottle.

RADWAY'S

...ulating Pills.

...Liver and Stomach Remedy.

...ative, Soothing, Aperient, ...ut Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

...ABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

...ad "False and True."

...O THE PUBLIC:

THE TWO JOHNS.

The Alleged Logan-Hamilton Split, and How the Anti-Logan Men Are Utilizing It.

Sudden Conversion of Anti-Hamiltonians—Rumors of War in the Bloomington District.

Joe Cannon's Coup—A Sharp Fight for North-Side Delegates—Mr. Mackin's Crowd Against Peoria.

THE SENIOR AND JUNIOR JOHNS.

THAT ALLEGED BREAK BETWEEN LOGAN AND HAMILTON.

Gov. Hamilton is expected here this evening on his way back from Washington. Whether he has broken with Logan or not is a question which the political wiseacres are trying to solve. The anti-Logan element has closely watched the alleged hostile encounter of the young Governor and the senior Senator, and, though it loves neither Hamilton nor Logan, has seen in the supposed quarrel a chance to array the former against the latter. Hamilton started out very early in the season by publicly declaring himself in favor of Logan, and his friends and workers proclaimed throughout the State that Logan was for the man from Bloomington. This naturally turned the anti-Logan people against him and towards Oglesby as a candidate for Governor. When Oglesby, at the State Central Committee meeting, declared his friendliness for Logan, and several of Logan's warmest supporters did considerable shouting for Oglesby, although other stanch Logan men, like Ike Clements, Jim Martin, and others were outspoken for Hamilton, some of the Governor's nearest advisers, if not the Governor himself, thought they saw a Logan-Oglesby combination.

PUTTING ON SALT AND RUBBING IT IN.

The anti-Logan-men, though previously inclined to Oglesby, were shrewd enough to see that the thing to do was to encourage the feeling of soreness among Hamilton's friends in order, if possible, to divide the Logan following, and now, after three weeks' work in this direction, they are in good humor with themselves and pretend they have succeeded.

The Logan people put no credence whatever in the story of a split. "The fact of the matter is," said one of them to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, "that Hamilton, when he got into the Logan wagon at the start, thought nobody else would climb in after him. Well, now, Oglesby seems to have got the idea that the Logan vehicle was a pretty good one to travel in, and the first thing Hamilton knew he was sharing the front seat with him."

"Has Logan ever given any sign that he favored either as against the other?"

"No, sir; and you will find Logan men today who are for Hamilton and others who are for Oglesby. Logan has been and is keeping his hands off. To say that his sympathies or influence are for anybody as against anybody else, is to assume that he is an ignoramus in politics, and even his enemies have never charged him with being that."

"They insist, however, that he has broken with Hamilton?"

DIVIDED FORCES.

"Of course, and they are administering large doses of taffy to the Governor, whom they only recently denounced as about everything that was bad. In fact, they have gone so far in their new rôle that it wouldn't surprise me to see them turn a complete somerset and come out for Hamilton for Governor."

"In doing that will they not be apt to lose the support of the anti-Hamilton people on the West Side, on some of whom they have been counting as against Logan?"

"Such a move would split what is known as the West Side crowd in the middle, for White, Mamer, Swift, and all of that element are as bitter against Hamilton today as they ever were and openly say they don't intend to let him be nominated if they can prevent it. Such a move would lead to a curious state of affairs, but some of these anti-Logan men are of just that political calibre to go into it." And the Logan worker walked off, chuckling at the mess he predicted the enemy had gotten itself into.

THE BLOOMINGTON END.

In this connection there was a story the other day that Hamilton had suddenly become so bitter towards Logan that he had threatened to "break him all up" in the Bloomington Congressional district by seeing that two anti-Logan delegates were sent to Chicago. One of Hamilton's strongest supporters and fellow-townsmen is Ben Funk, who, when he heard the story, is said to have declared that, if Hamilton went in on that issue, he couldn't even carry McLean County. Funk is an enthusiastic Logan man, and said so in the plainest terms at the recent meeting of the State Central Committee. While it may be only a coincidence that Gov. Hamilton should return to the State this evening, and the Congressional District Committee for the Bloomington district should meet at Decatur tomorrow, the Logan men, though pooh-poohing the rumor in regard to Hamilton's alleged threats in connection with his district, are on the lookout for hostile demonstrations. Should Hamilton go from here to Decatur instead of directly to Springfield something more than a mere coincidence would be required to account for his sudden return home. The Logan men stoutly declare, however, that there is only one outside district which may require any special looking after on their part. Just which one it is they are careful not to specify, but enough is known to indicate that it is not the Cairo or the Quincy district.

CANNON AS THE EARLY BIRD.

The Congressional Committee in the Fifteenth District will meet in a few days, it is understood, to call a district convention. It is rumored that it may go a step further and start the Congressional ball rolling. Congressman Cannon, who has observed the pains Senator Clark and H. B. Matthews are taking to beat his renomination, is said to have conceived the idea of giving his rivals all the fight they want and giving it to them right away instead of waiting until summer or fall, by which time the canvass for the nomination would prove a rather expensive one, however it might result. For the purpose of shortening the contest it is said that the Congressman has been laboring for an early convention, and with such success that the Congressional District Convention which selects two delegates to Chicago is likely to perform the further duty of nominating a Congressman. It is not believed that this plan of taking time by the forelock will meet with the unqualified approval of his rivals, who depended upon the coming month to work up their respective booms, and are accordingly unprepared for business at this early day.

A NORTH SIDE KETTLE OF FISH.

The home district which is receiving the greatest attention from both sides at just this moment is the Fourth, or the North Side. The Congressional District Committee will make another attempt to organize this afternoon, and is likely to succeed. John O'Neill still holds Sexton's proxy, while Col. Brainerd has delegated his to Sheriff Hanchett. The anti-Logan candidate for Chairman is George E. Plumb, of Cicero, an employé on a city paper. Mr. Plumb's party, reënforced by Custom-House Van Cleave and the ubiquitous Chris Mamer, held a private caucus yesterday afternoon in a North-Side saloon and mapped out its plan of organizing, provided always it had the votes to win. Three members of the committee are known as Logan men, two are the other way, and the remaining two are "in doubt." One of these was in great demand with both factions yesterday, neither of which was disposed to second his ambition to be Chairman of the committee. The other doubtful man, it is said, has been subjected to a deal of pressure from both sides, including some exerted by a prominent North-Sider who has figured less in politics during the last few years than he has in financial and real estate matters. The result of all this pressure will be apparent today, and considerable curiosity exists as to the probable outcome. Neither side apparently is overconfident, and the closeness of the contest will make it all the more exciting. The engagement will take place at the Grand Pacific at 4 o'clock.

THE TIME FOR DISTRICT CONVENTIONS.

The fact that the time for holding district conventions is approaching is known in a general way, though comparatively few seem to understand just when they can be held. A glance at the National Committee's call shows that they must be convened on a twenty-days' published notice and held within the fifteen days next prior to the date of the State Convention. The latter, in Illinois, will meet April 16. It will therefore be seen that no district convention can be held earlier than April 1, and some are claiming that under a strict construction of the rule none can be held before April 2.

FAIRBANKS' MOVE.

John Fairbanks' suddenly-announced candidacy for Lieutenant-Governor occasioned some gossip in political circles yesterday, and those who are in the habit of looking beneath the surface were unwilling to accept his own statement that he was running simply on his own merits and not as the result of a deal in which other interests were concerned. It was suggested on the one hand that Mr. Fairbanks would leave the track all of a sudden in case Gov. Hamilton should appoint A. J. Snell, another Eleventh-Warder, to succeed Willard Woodard as Park Commissioner. How Fairbanks' candidacy was to secure such a result, however, did not so clearly appear. Possibly a more plausible suggestion was the intimation that George White wanted some one besides Fairbanks returned to the Legislature and that a mild boom for Lieutenant-Governor would be a convenient way of letting him down easily. Mr. Fairbanks left for the East Tuesday night, and no light on either of the suggestions was obtainable from that quarter.

PEORIA'S HOPES TO BE DASHED.

MR. MACKIN AGAINST "INLAND CITIES" AND PROFESSIONAL IRISHMEN AND IN FAVOR OF CHICAGO.

The Peoria Democrats fervently desire to secure the holding of their party's State Convention in that city. From what could be learned among the local Democratic statesmen yesterday, however, the wideawake little city can count with great confidence on no end of opposition from the Chicago members of the Democratic State Central Committee and those whom they are able to control. The committee will meet at Peoria a week from today, and the battle over the location of the convention promises to be both fierce and long.

When Chicago received both National Conventions the Peorians thought the city by the lake would not care for anything of the calibre of a State gathering. Carter Harrison had expressed a preference for Chicago, but it was thought that he, too, in common with other Chicagoans, would be willing after the Democratic National Committee's choice to let the State Convention go elsewhere. It was hardly supposed that the anti-Harrison element inside the party would oppose Peoria, especially if Harrison wanted Chicago, and the Peorians counted on an easy victory. They evidently forget that if Harrison should suddenly become friendly to Peoria, the representatives of "the 55,000 Democrats who never held office" would turn on him and favor Chicago. Some such change appears to have taken place.

CHESTERFIELD LABORING FOR CHICAGO.

"What are Peoria's chances for securing the Democratic State Convention?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday of Joe Mackin.

"Not very good, I should say, me boy," was the response. "These inland cities have few attractions for the Democracy, you know."

"Where does the Mayor want it held?"

"Well, to speak truly, my boy, my friend the Mayor doesn't know exactly what he wants. I believe I have made the same remark concerning him in connection with weightier matters, but it is equally true of this. Privately, now, the Mayor is in a sea of trouble—quite a serious sea, I might say."

"But what is your objection to Peoria?"

"Well, we don't want to be roasted, stewed, and fried in an inland city when we can meet in our own balmy summer-resort on the lakeshore, you know. The National Convention will meet July 8, and the State Convention probably a week before. Why not hold the latter in Chicago and give the hardy sons of toil from the teeming prairies a chance between the conventions to get acquainted with the boys? We can make it pleasant for them up here, and save those who are delegates to the National Convention the trouble of going home from the State Convention before they come here. See?"

POLITICAL REASONS.

"Are there any political reasons against Peoria?"

"Well, there is this much: Florence Harmon is a candidate for Attorney-General again. Now, I'm opposed to taking the State Convention to Peoria to help Florence Harmon or any other professional Irishman. The fact is, while I love my Milesian friends dearly, as you know, I'm against the professional Irishman at all times and in all places. It warmed my heart to see by THE TRIBUNE'S letter from Peoria that my friend Jack Lee got away with Harmon for the honor of being Peoria's spokesman before the State Central Committee—'done him up,' as some of the 'bridgetenders' would say. Clever man that Jack Lee."

"But Springfield wants the convention, too."

"Yes, the denizens of the Capital are still a little sore over the way our Republican friends treated them, and it would break their hearts to lose both conventions. But I am afraid the heart-breaking must go on."

"Then you think Chicago will win?"

"Didn't we get in lots of fine work at Washington? Can't we do it at Peoria, where we'll have a much easier job? My friend McDonald and myself would blush if we couldn't. No, my boy, Springfield and Peoria will eat each other up and Chicago will come in a winner. Be pleased not to forget that, my boy. Au revoir."

And the Grand Secretary and engineer of all the "fine work" departed for his noon roll and cup of coffee.

LIEB IS ALSO DOWN ON PEORIA.

Herman Lieb, who is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, expresses himself as opposed to playing second fiddle to the Republicans by holding the Democratic Convention in Peoria. He said yesterday to a reporter that he failed to see any necessity for changing the place of holding the convention. "But," he said, "if a change must be made I am in favor of holding the State Convention in Chicago. I have nothing against Peoria; but see no reason for going there. I believe in one convention only, and in this I differ from Mr. Harrison. And what's the need of a change of location? They say that if we go to Springfield a lot of old politicians will capture the convention. Well, that's a nice way to talk of the Democratic party. It is a poor compliment to us if it can be said that we are afraid to go to Springfield lest we should be gobbled up by old politicians. If the convention is taken from the old place it will create a row in the party, and what's the good of that? No, I'm in favor of the old place and one convention."

ASYLUM HORRORS.

Stories of Cruelty Brought Out by the Investigation of the Anchorage Lunatic Asylum in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The investigation of the Anchorage Lunatic Asylum continues to reveal new and atrocious iniquities. W. F. Carter, a former patient, stated on oath to the committee today that he had seen one Joseph McCabe, an attendant, strike F. A. Edrington, a patient. Edrington was trying to preach. "The attendant knocked him down. Two attendants and one patient jumped on him at one time. He was floored and badly scratched and bruised. They put him in a cage and locked him up. I saw John Moran put a strap on Jim Ferguson, a patient from Lexington, and drag him out in the hall. I don't know what he was doing. They put the strap around his head under the ear and dragged him from the hall to the cell. They dragged him on the floor, and I saw Stephens, of No. 6, tie the patient with his hands under his legs."

Thomas W. Moore, a former attendant, was questioned as to the Jansen ducking case. He testified:

"The 25th day of June, 1882, Maddox came to me to get help to duck Jansen. He was heavily shackled. He was put under the water several times, and I suggested he had enough." Maddox replied to the witness that he would kill the —— ——, and put him under again. When taken out Jansen would throw up blood and water. He was thrown upon a bed and died that night. The ducking occurred about 8:30 o'clock. Witness had been told by Maddox a few days previous that Jansen was getting better. Witness saw Keeper Maddox drunk at other times, and reported to Commissioner Garr, but did not report to Dr. Gale because witness thought that he did not like the witness from the start. Four days after the killing witness reported to Garr. Two Commissioners' days passed before any step was taken. Witness knew of several patients made sick by ducking. A man named John Glinton made several sick. He ducked a great many. One patient named Alex Alexander was made very sick. Moore witnessed the ducking. It was severe; his hands were tied behind him. Linch Maddox, witness alleged, held his hands while Glinton put his head under the water. Alexander was an imbecile. Witness did not know that the patient was at all violent. He vomited a great deal, and was so sick they were afraid he would die and sent for a physician. Witness saw Alexander the next day. He appeared weak. Ducking was given as punishment for tying the bed-clothes or befouling themselves, but never knew of ducking used as a remedy. Other witnesses testified that officers and keepers of the institution were in the habit of getting drunk and playing cards for money.

CASUALTIES IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

ATOKA, I. T., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Monday a rope used for hoisting coal at the Savanna mines broke, letting the cars run back, killing one miner and badly wounding another. Tuesday two miners at the same place were badly burned by fire damp. At Atoka yesterday a bridge carpenter was run over by a hand-car, breaking one leg and otherwise badly hurting him.

THE COURTS.

A Board of Trade Man's Objection to the Assignment of his Membership as Illegal.

Brother and Sister Quarreling Over Their Mother's Estate—A Young Heir's Patrimony.

A Board-of-Trade Man Suddenly Converted to the Opinion that Puts and Calls Are Illegal.

Andrew Henry filed a bill yesterday against the Chicago Board of Trade to restrain them from assigning his membership in that organization to B. F. Harman. He says that for the last year he has been doing considerable business in puts and calls with B. F. Harman, a member of the Open Board, and that last fall Harman recovered a judgment against him for a balance of account due. Plaintiff was misled into letting the suit go by a statement of the Sheriff who served him that the service was too late for the next term of the court, and took it to mean that he would have further notice of the suit before anything was done. Prior to that he had left his certificate of membership with Harman as security for some deals, and when Harman got his judgment by default he caused an execution to be levied on this certificate and bought it himself at Sheriff's sale for $10. Since then he has made application to the Board of Trade to have the certificate assigned to him. Henry claims the deals with Harman were all in puts and calls, and were gambling contracts, so that there can be no legal claim against him, and he asks that the board may be enjoined from transferring the certificate to Harman. A temporary injunction was issued by Judge Tuley.

A Quarrel Between Brother and Sister Over Their Mother's Property.

A bill was filed in the Superior Court yesterday to set aside the will of the late Margaret Phelan on the ground that she was not of sound mind when she made it, and that she had been improperly influenced by those who were around her. The complainant, Mary Monaghan, is a daughter, and she charges that her mother for several years before her death was sick and confined to her bed, and was in the habit of using liquor to such an extent as to seriously impair her intellect. She lived with her son, Jeremiah F. Phelan, a grocer at No. 364 West Indiana street, and he exercised a strong influence over her, secluded her from her relatives and friends, and kept her supplied with liquor. By her will she gave all her property with the exception of some small legacies to her son, and it is claimed he procured the will in his favor by keeping her under the influence of liquor and by making false representations to her.

A Young Heir Seeking to Recover His Patrimony.

A bill was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by Stanley B. Sexton, and also in the name of the people for Sexton's use against Jane A. Brooks, of New York, to compel her to pay about $55,000. It appears that on the 18th of July Henry M. Curtis was appointed guardian of the estate of Stanley B. Sexton, under a bond for $120,000, his bondsmen being J. P. Brooks, George F. Bissell, and H. E. Seelye. Sexton's estate was worth some $150,000, which Curtis took charge of, but when Sexton attained his majority Curtis was unable to account for the money he had received, and a judgment for $55,141.10 was subsequently rendered against him and his bondsmen. J. P. Brooks died June 26, 1873, leaving an estate worth about $350,000, which all went to his widow, she being his sole heir, and having renounced under his will. The judgment has never been paid by Sexton or any of his bondsmen, and complainant now asks that Mrs. Brooks may be compelled to discover how much she received from her husband's estate, and may be decreed to satisfy this little claim against her husband.

A suit between the same parties, to recover the same amount, is now on trial before Judge Barnum. The bill in the Federal Court was filed by mistake, and was immediately dismissed by the complainant's lawyer. It was the intention only to file the bill in case plaintiff was defeated in the common-law suit.

Items.

Theresa Metagen recovered a verdict for $600 against the Chicago City Railway Company for injuries received while crossing the Belt Railway on Root street in a car. An engine ran into the car, and she was seriously injured.

The late Anton Schilla's will was probated yesterday. The estate is valued at $30,000, of which $24,000 is real estate, including a house and lot at No. 447 Dearborn avenue, a house and lot on Division street, and the premises at No. 325 South Jefferson street. The widow, to whom letters were granted, has a life interest in the estate, and on her death it is to go to the children and grandchildren of deceased.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

18,899—People of the State of Illinois, use of Stanley B. Sexton et al., vs. Jane A. Brooks. Bill for accounting. Swett, Haskell & Grosscup, solrs.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Chancery orders—17,579, Kelsey vs. Skene; decree confirming sale.—18,899, People vs. Brooks; dis. c. c.

Law orders—516, Arctic Ice M. Mfg. Co. vs. Fowler; dis. by stip.—320, Hickling vs. Allen; jury unable to agree and are discharged.—114, Burnham vs. Hawley; evidence concluded and submitted on briefs and taken under advisement.—141, Second National Bank vs. Donlevy; jury to seal verdict.

Superior Court—New Suits.

90,809—Julia T. Bishop vs. Austin J. Doyle and John O'Donnell. Replevin, $250. Trumbull, Washburne & Robbins, attys.

90,810—Blomgren Bros. vs. J. J. Spalding and Charles L. Spalding. Confession of judgment, $759.72. Clifford, Anthony & Paulsen, attys.

90,811—Judd Paper Company vs. Same. Confession of judgment, $331. James Hibben, atty.

90,812—Thomas H. Bachelor vs. Wilson H. Davis. Asst., $3,000. W. T. Underwood, atty.

90,813—James A. Craig vs. Joel J. and Charles L. Spalding. Confession of judgment, $839.37. W. H. Richardson, atty.

90,814—Mary Monahan vs. Jeremiah F. Phelan, John J. Phelan, Thomas Moreschini, and Thomas Burke. Bill to set aside will of Margaret Phelan on the ground of mental unsoundness and undue influence. Ullman Strang, solr.

90,815—Lautrow J. Clarke vs. J. J. and C. L. Spalding. Confession of judgment, $1,074.17. M. D. Flaherty, atty.

90,816—George Luerssen et al. vs. American Express Company. Appeal.

90,817—Blomgren Bros. vs. Joel J. and Charles L. Spalding. Confession of judgment, $333.28. Clifford, Anthony & Paulsen, attys.

90,818—Frank F. Cable vs. Mary Louise and James F. Winter. Confession of judgment, $428.50. A. B. Jenks, atty.

90,819—Charles A. Dole, executor, etc., et al. vs. J. J. & C. L. Spalding. Confession of judgment, $2,000. Grant & Brady, attys.

90,820—Eleanora Hunt vs. Emery E. Childs and Henry E. Seelye. Asst., $40,000. Grant & Brady, attys.

90,821—C. H. Ferris vs. International Bank of Chicago. Asst., $3,000. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

90,822—Thomas Sheely vs. P. E. Stanley. Bill to remove could. Henry V. Freeman, solr.

90,823—Arthur W. Austin, use, etc., vs. Pat O'Brien. Appeal.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Judgment—10,123, R. R. Donnelly & Sons vs. German News Company; judgt. on fdg., $388.16, and appld.

JUDGE SMITH—Judgments and trials—8,606, Morrison vs. Cohn; verdict for deft. and mo. n. t. by plff.—10,835, County of Cook vs. James W. Brockway; fdg. for plff., debt $500, das. one cent, and exc. by deft.—9,122, Anna Granger vs. Davison Dalziel; judgt. on fdg. for plff. $350.—9,024, Morse vs. Sweenie; verdict, deft. not guilty.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Law orders—11,053, Frost vs. Cleaveland; dis. n. c.—11,083, Heiter vs. same; same.—11,329, Perioist vs. Garfield; dmr. to narr. ovld. and rule to pld. in 5 days.—10,205, Missouri Lead & Oil Co. vs. Ferry; dis. n. c.—9,937, Culver vs. Sinclair; lv. to plff. to rep. in 10 days.

Judgments and trials—11,551, William H. Hall vs. H. L. Strouse and Samuel Mayer; judgt. $351.92.—10,165, Watson S. Hinckly vs. Blue Island Sugar Company; judgt. on verdict $7,918.10.—10,175, R. R. Donnelly & Sons vs. Andrew Knoble and William Huestter; judgt. on fdg. for plff. $226.45 and appld.—9,275, Thomas Moran vs. Lawrence Egan; judgt. $1,200.—10,999, Theresa Metzgar vs. Chicago City Railway Company; verdict for plff., das. $100 in addition to $500 already paid, and mo. n. t. by plff.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Law orders—6,688, Einstein vs. Goldbein; attcht. issue dis.—11,578, Wattles vs. Champlin; rule on plff. to produce in court books named in afft. filed Feb. 27 within 15 days.—11,356, Huling vs. Cleaveland; dis. n. c.—11,140, Annindown vs. same; same.—11,062, Bradley vs. same; same, and lv. to cancel bond.—11,044, Rothschild vs. same; same.

Judgments and trials—7,782, William A. Pond & Co. vs. W. W. Kimball; verdict for plff. $271.86, and mo. n. t. by deft.—9,592, Franklin MacVeagh & Co. vs. Veiller, Jayne & Co.; judgt. on verdict for plff. $805.21 and appld.—9,772, Cheney Bros. vs. Chicago Ruffling Company; judgt. on verdict for plff. $1,258.50.—9,795, William H. Horn et al. vs Frederick Kaehler; judgt. on mtn. $648.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,584, Kinsey vs. Goldblum; dis. c. c.—946, Flynn vs. Sullivan; same.—585, Trustees vs. Haven; dis. as to Valentine, and rule on Flenchaus to ans. in 20 days.—153, Gardner vs. Colby; time for Preston, Kean & Co. to close prfs. extd. 10 days.—752, Tabler vs. Trinler; bill dis. as to George Trinler.—71,206, Rock River Paper Co. vs. Chicago Paper Co.; revrs. final rept. confd. and revr. dischgd. nisi 5 days.—1,364, Ford vs. Ford; dent.

Decrees—1,184, Garnett vs. Devon; decree of sale.—1,357, Osborne vs. Moore; ord. ref. set aside and decree.—707, Marshall vs. Davis; decree.—87,725, Kennedy vs. Kennedy; decree of distn.—88,317, Wing vs. Johnson; decree of sale.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

47,549—Bill. Withheld for service.

47,550—Walter S. Cole vs. James Springer. Asst., $1,000. Doolittle & McKay, attys.

47,551—Marie A. Radetzky vs. Charles H. Choate. Bill for an accounting. O'Brien & Shissler, solrs.

47,552—William T. Allen et al. vs. W. C. Arthur. Asst., $1,000. E. S. Walker, atty.

47,553—M. Salky vs. John B. Chaffee. Appeal.

47,554—John D. Murphy vs. Charles Murphy. Conf. judgt., $437.20. W. A. Sheridan, atty.

47,555—Bill. Withheld for service.

47,556—Orna Wellman vs. Jacob S. Meister. Appeal.

47,557—Charles Foell vs. William J. Ralph. Appeal.

47,558—Bill. Withheld for service.

47,559—M. F. Jarvis vs. F. M. Hatch. Appeal.

47,560—Alfred De Pinna vs. Charles A. Coutant & Co. Asst. $2,250. F. N. Herring, atty.

47,561—The Michigan Stove Company vs. Frank J. Niebling. Bill to restrain the collection of certain taxes. Munn & Wheeler, solrs.

47,562—F. Frentel vs. William Schilling. Appeal.

47,563—L. Diedrich vs. Henry Tomi and Henry Herfuth. Appeal.

47,564—N. Fine vs. La Salle Stamm No. 213, U. O. R. M. Appeal.

47,565—P. J. Lynch vs. George Morford. Appeal.

47,566—James Beynon et al. vs. Patt Donahue. Conf. judgt., $59. William B. Shaw, atty.

47,567—William Strippelman vs. John and Johana Christian Sternberger. Appeal.

47,568—Andrew Henry vs. B. F. Harmon and the Board of Trade of Chicago. Bill to restore a certificate of membership. Dent & Black, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—4,207, Brainerd vs. Dows; mo. n. t. sustd.—6,338, New Albany Woolen Mills Co. vs. Cleaveland; suit dis. n. c.—6,503, same vs. same; same.—4,401, Kerbs vs. Hanchett; ptly. hd. and lv. to plff. to dis. suit without prej. and judgt. for reto. and lv. to plff. to withd. repl. bond.

Judgment—6,764, Ætna Glass Manufacturing Company vs. Henry Friedman; judgt. $380.50, and lv. to withd. notes.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—23,375, National Bank of Illinois vs. Hayes; ord. for exe.

Verdict—3,752, Price vs. King; verdict for deft. and mo. n. t. by plff.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—68, Needles vs. Rep. Life-Ins. Co.; petn. of E. B. Sherman ref. to Waller to take proofs and rept. same with his fdgs.—2,871, Newberry vs. Smith; lv. to defts. to give notice to dissolve for Sat. next.—2,258, Schaeffer vs. McGlashen; deft. of Alexander and Leah McGlashen want ans.—68, Needles vs. Rep. Life-Ins. Co.; lv. to settle clm. vs. Joiner.—2,933, Wiswall vs. Greene; mo. for inj. ref. to Waite.—2,624, Schener vs. Simon; lv. to Louis and Joseph Doyfous to intervene and become compits. and former intervening petrs. made compits.—1,997, Richardson vs. Handy; Master's rept. on recvrs. rept. confd. nisi 10 days. Master's rept. on petn. of Tabor & Wilson confd.

Divorces—2,483, Annie M. Groff vs. Charles S. Groff; decree of divorce for adultery.—47,253, Anna Bemis vs. Elberton Cyrus Bemis; same, drunkenness.—2,723, Rosa Lucks vs. Frank Lucks; same, cruelty.—2,597, Jennie Cole vs. Angevine Cole; same, drunkenness.

Decree—2,219, Hazeltine vs. Steel; decree of sale.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—1,467, Maas vs. Maas; deft. ents. recog. in $500 for appr. Saturday next.—47,316, Odlin vs. Odlin; lv. to deft. to withd. ans., and deft. want ans.

Divorces—2,719, Mary Perkins vs. Alfred Perkins; decree of divorce for desertion.—1,847, Mattie P. Morrison vs. Albert Morrison; same adultery.—2,771, Libbie E. Ordway vs. Albert K. Ordway; same drunkenness.—2,764, Maria Mooney vs. John Mooney; same cruelty.

County Court—New Suits.

4,642—Petition of Harriet Goodrich to Adolph Hattie Eva French. Thomas G. Fitch, atty.

4,643—Anthon Larson, debtor, to John C. Schiess, assignee. Assignment for the benefit of creditors. S. A. French, atty.

4,644—Joel J. and Charles L. Spalding to Thomas Parker Jr. Same.

4,645—John Holtzmeir et al. vs. Henry Frint. Asst., $800. E. F. Comstock, atty.

4,646—John Sage et al. vs. William A. Wherry. Asst., $1,000. A. B. Baldwin, atty.

4,647—People, use of Julius Heidenreich Sr. vs Julius Heidenreich Jr. Petition for support. L. L. Mills, State's-Atty.

4,648—Anna O'Neill vs. James Van Slyke. Asst., $600. C. B. Samson, atty.

4,649—Suppressed for service.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—4,633, In re petn. of Andrew and Mary Routzong to adopt Mary D. Hartnett; decree of adoption.—4,642, In re petn. of Harriet Goodrich to adopt Hattie Eva French; same.—4,616, In re Louisa Kolbecker; bond of debtor for appr. apvd. and clk. directed to pay over deposit to debtors.—3,770, In re vol. assgt. Ernst F. Dowse; rule on Warrington contd. to March 8.—3,378, City spl. asst.; asst. roll recast in part, fdg. not assd., more obj. ovld., roll confd. and appld.—4,269, C. & W. I. R. R. Co. vs. C. & W. Dummy R. R. Co. et al.; further argmt. on dmr. adjd. to March 1.—3,496, City spl. asst.; verdict not assd. more and mo. n. t. by objrs.—3,420, same; roll recast as to Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of south 111 ft. of Blk. 16, C. T. subd. of W. ½ 27-39-14 to $222, remainder $165.50 to be chgd. to city; also to Lot 23, Blk. 90, C. T. subd., W. ½ 27-39-14, to be reduced one-third to $233.32, remainder $116.67 to be chgd. vs. city.—4,410, Hanchett vs. Standard Wagon Co.; dis., each pty. to pay own costs.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Wills—Est. Anton Schillo; will proven and letters to Gertrude Schillo, ind. bond in $15,000 apvd. and pf. heirsh.—Est. John Wilson; will proven and letters to Anne Wilson, ind. bond in $500 apvd.—Est. John Beckett; will proven and letters to James Beckett, bond in $3,000 apvd.

Administrations—Est. John White; letters to Mary Ann White; bond in $10,000 apvd.—Est. Lazarus Bloom; letters to Leopold Bloom, bond in $6,000 apvd.—Est. Ellen Reynolds; letters to Elizabeth Martin, bond in $250 apvd.—Est. Henry F. Gildehan; letters to Maggie Gildehan, bond in $20,000 apvd.

Orders—Est. Mary Jane E. Baynes; attach. issued vs. extr. ret. instr.—Est. Fritz Moustermann et al., minors; gen. acct. and final acct. as to Fritz apvd., grdn. dischgd. as to him, and acct. current as to other ward apvd.—Est. William Karse; est. closed.—Est. John F. Griesman; admx. to settle acct. in 30 days.—Est. Barbara Becker; same extx. 20 days.—Est. Ebeneser Peck; same admx. 30 days.—Est. Cyrus B. Sammons; same extx. 30 days.—Est. Frederick S. Miles; same admr. one day.—Est. William Ostendorf; same admx.—Est. John I. Moran; same admr. 10 days.—Est. Nicholas Steins; decree for sale of real est. ent.—Est. William Storbeck; acct. of pers. est. apvd.—Est. Frederick J. Warnocke; rept. of sale of real est. confd.—Est. Henry C. Gruenhagen; first annl. acct. apvd.—Est. Mary Reichert et al., minors; grdns. final acct. apvd. and he dischgd.—Est. Gustav Winde; pf. heirsp.—Est. Lewis B. Grey, minor; inv., apprst. and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Edward Edwards; same.—Est. Wendell Becker; ptn. and citn. dis. at cost of petr.—Est. H. D. Homan; inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. Ann O'Callaghan; acct. apvd. and admx. dischgd.—Est. Ellen Rogers; part of ord. of Feb. 21 set aside and admr. dischgd.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE GARDNER—803, Lizzie Reney, larceny; finding not guilty.—828, George Selby, driving away horse; plea of guilty; sentenced to three months in the County Jail.—817, George Hall, burglary; verdict of guilty; term fixed at twenty years in the penitentiary; motion for a new trial entered.

JUDGE HAWES—135, William Pease, larceny; sentenced to one year in the House of Correction; motion to set aside sentence entered.—799, Warren Pitney, extortion; continued by agreement.—831, Charles Dudley, cruelty to child; continued. 832, Wolf Goldstein, receiving stolen property; verdict not guilty.—839, Harry Miller, robbery; on trial.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—Gone to Indianapolis.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Nos. 45, 48½, 68, 73½, 79, 82¼, 84, 94, 122, 123, 124, 126, 143, 153, 156, 164, 167, 168, 169, and 171. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Cases from Judge Anthony's call. No. 10,147, Marks vs. Wassmund, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 9,152, 9,210, 8,974, 9,270, 7,244, and 9,284. No 9,128, Hibbard vs. Greenwich Ins. Co., on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—First call Nos. 981 to 989. Trial call Nos. 10,211, 10,217, 10,219, 10,225, 10,229, 10,233, 10,245, 10,251, 10,253, 10,257, 10,261, 10,271, 10,275. No. 10,213, Campbell vs. Johnson, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—First call Nos. 251 to 300, inclusive. Trial call term Nos. 9,632, 9,804, 9,810, 9,840, 9,888, 9,892, 9,950, 9,974. No. 7,795, Howe vs. Kaeheer, on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28. No case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 407, 414, 437, 410½, 422, and 425½. No case on trial.

JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call term Nos. 4,096, 4,130, 4,150, 4,156, 4,164, 4,170, 4,172, 4,174, 4,178. No. 2,646, People, use Sexton, vs. Brooks, in arguments. Friday, first call calendar Nos. 404 to 425, inclusive.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 3, Ward vs. Farwell, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, and 40. No. 26, Caldwell vs. Hale, on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Insane cases at 10 a. m. At 2 p. m. Lake View spl. assts. and gen. Nos. 3,291, 3,920, and 4,321. No. 206, Lake View spl. asst., on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 830, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, and 808.

JUDGE HAWES—No. 839, Miller robbery case, on trial, and Nos. 115 and 848.

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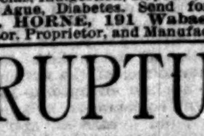

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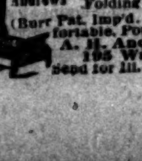

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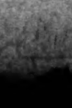

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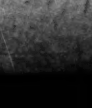

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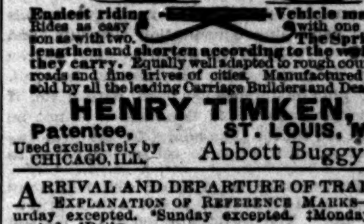

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Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 5:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	* 7:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:00 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex	* 4:20 p m	* 2:30 p m
Pontiac Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 2:10 p m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:50 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	† 9:15 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Sundays only.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 3:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul & Minneapolis	*11:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Marinette & Menominee	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Min'esota	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, McGregor, Mason City, Sioux City, Yankton & Mitchell	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Rock Island & Davenport	* 9:20 a m	* 4:30 p m
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	*12:05 p m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, & San Francisco Fast Express	*12:05 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Dubuque, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	* 2:15 p m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:35 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:35 a m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st., near State.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex.	§ 1:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex.	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 1:00 p m	* 2:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Evansville & Chicago Day Line		* 9:45 p m
Watseka Special	*11:30 p m	
Momence Accommodation	* 5:45 p m	* 8:25 a m

EASTERN.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:30 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:30 p m
Niagara Falls—Limited	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m
New York Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Through Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 5:40 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:30 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 1:30 p m

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Tickets, Sleeping-Car Berths, 109 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. (Central Standard Time.)

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:50 a m	§ 7:30 a m
Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 6:55 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 7:50 a m	* 6:55 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Crown Point Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:45 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 2:50 p m	*10:50 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 47 Monroe-st. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 4:15 p m	
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:35 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 8:40 p m	§ 7:55 a m
Night Express	† 9:55 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 8:55 a m	* 6:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:55 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:40 p. m.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., and Grand Pacific Hotel. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	* 8:30 a m	* 7:30 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and 47 Monroe-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:26 a m	* 7:31 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:51 a m	* 7:31 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:21 p m	§10:11 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:06 p m	§ 7:51 a m
a Night Express	*10:11 p m	§ 5:41 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		§ 4:51 p m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:11 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 119 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, 47 Monroe-st., and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	† 8:20 a m	† 8:20 p m
Philad'phia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	* 5:06 p m	* 8:21 a m
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	* 5:06 p m	* 3:21 a m
C'lumbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent	† 8:20 a m	† 8:20 p m
Warren, Meadville, Carry & Jamestown Express	* 5:06 p m	* 3:21 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 4:50 p m	§10:30 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 7:50 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:10 a m	*12:30 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:21 p m	* 7:45 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Erie & Chicago Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at 109 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., 47 Monroe-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the station. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:30 a m	
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	11:20 p m	

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:47 a. m., Central Standard Time.

Arrive Chicago 7:22 p. m., Central Standard Time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, FORT SNELLING, Minn., February 27, 1884.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at the offices of the Purchasing and Depot Commissaries of Subsistence at Fort Snelling, Minn., and Chicago, Ill., until 11 o'clock a. m. on Thursday, March 27th, 1884, at which time and places they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, delivered in such places in Chicago, or free on board cars at St. Paul or Minneapolis as may be required, on or before April 17th, 1884.

713 barrels Pork, mess.

89,000 pounds Bacon, short clear sides.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any portion of the above amounts.

The right to diminish the amounts to be purchased is reserved to the Government, and, with the consent of the bidders to whom awards are made, they may be increased.

The prices bid for furnishing the articles at Chicago must include the cost of loading the same on cars.

In consequence of receiving proposals in the two cities mentioned, the awards may not be made for two or three days after the opening of the bids. Proposals at variance with this understanding will not be considered.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for ——" (name the article), and addressed as follows: For deliveries in Chicago, to Major J. W. Barriger, C. S., U. S. Army; and for deliveries in St. Paul or Minneapolis, to the undersigned.

C. B. PENROSE, Capt. and C. S., U. S. A., Chief C. S.

WRITERS

The Ideal Caligraph may be obtained at 79 Randolph-st. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine.

JNO. M. FAIRFIELD, Northwestern Agent.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Mayor S. W. Wheelock, of Moline, Ill., is at the Sherman.

The Hon. D. E. Hill, of Akron, O., and Hon. C. B. Peck, of Detroit, are at the Tremont.

Prof. J. Taylor, of London, Eng., and J. J. Clarke, President of the Detroit Insurance Company, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The Mayor has revoked the license of Henry C. Kleinschmidt, auctioneer at 192 South Clark street, for misrepresenting the value of his goods.

C. Bergland, a saloonkeeper at No. 69 Chicago avenue, was arrested at the instance of C. M. Albinson, of the Citizens' League, for selling liquor to minors and to persons intoxicated.

The members of the Lumbermen's Exchange met yesterday at the exchange, and, after adopting the February list to stand through March without change, adjourned.

The Executive Committee of the Fifth Ward Republican Club met last evening in Raber's Hall. Judges and clerks of election for the various precincts were named in accordance with the request of the Central Club.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, the optician, was as follows: 8 a. m., 33°; 9 a. m., 32°; 10 a. m., 32°; 11 a. m., 32°; 12 m., 32°; 1 p. m., 31°; 3 p. m., 25°; 6 p. m., 21°. The Barometer at 8 a. m. was 29.36; at 6 p. m., 29.33.

W. M. Banks, a colored man, was bold enough to open a lottery office on the South Side in spite of recent indictments against members of the fraternity, and yesterday he was arrested. Justice Foote held him in $500 bail to Feb. 29.

John McShea died suddenly at the saloon of John Rapp, No. 2700 Archer avenue, above which he boarded. Heart-disease is the supposed cause. Deceased leaves a wife and daughter on Wabash avenue, near Sixteenth street, from whom he had been separated.

Tom Anderson, of the North-Side Rolling-Mill, writes to The Tribune that he is ready to meet Capt. James Dalton with the gloves at the athletic entertainment which takes place Monday, March 10. This he thinks will be answer enough to the statement that he was afraid to meet Dalton at the Natatorium.

The residence of Mr. Richard Beard, No. 112 Throop street, was entered by burglars at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. One of the women of the house gave chase, and the man escaped through the parlor window through which he had gained entrance. The frequency with which this part of Throop street has been visited lately by burglars might suggest to the police the necessity of special vigilance in the district.

L. L. C. Bartlett, Assistant Engineer of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, who is in this city, says that his road was cut off from depot privileges by the flood at Cincinnati for four days only. A sort of box fire-box, improvised for the occasion, enabled the locomotives to run in deep water. When the water began to flood the floors of the Pullman cars and spoil the carpets the company established a temporary terminus out of the city.

Each company of the First Regiment, Illinois National Guard, has selected a rifle team of seven, and this week the teams are engaged in deciding which is the best, the regimental prize to be accorded to the winner being a silver cup. The best score thus far made was by Company A's team last night, and it is said to be the best ever made by a company team in the State. The limit or "possible" being fifty, the following is the score: Brown, 45; Norman, 39; Kent, 43; Morris, 43; Goodrich, 44; Ayer, 42; Gunderson, 46; total, 302.

At a meeting of the Committee of Buildings and Charities of the County Board it was decided to advise the board to advertise for plans for the new insane asylum, of which five of the best plans should be selected and $200 paid to each architect therefor. From this number, again, the best and most appropriate design should be adopted. The estimated cost of the new building will be between one-half and three-quarters of a million dollars. The contract for the necessary plumbing for the present Insane Asylum Building was awarded to J. C. McGraw.

Paul Schmidt, a morose young tinner, who spent his leisure hours reading dime novels, committed suicide Tuesday night by hanging himself in a barn in the rear of J. C. Rice's tin-shop, corner of Wells and Göthe streets. His body was found early yesterday morning by Mr. Rice, in whose employ Schmidt had been for a long time. The youth would have been 18 years old yesterday. He boarded with a relative at No. 406 Division street, his parents being in Germany, where his father is a prison guard. An inquest was held, a verdict of suicide being rendered.

Julius Spahn, 19 years of age, successfully resorted to a clever trick to effect his release from the House of Correction, where he had served five days of a three months' sentence for larceny. When the names were called of those who were to be released, their terms of imprisonment having expired, Spahn responded to the name of William Kelly. The latter had served thirty days and was to have been dismissed. Spahn was discharged instead. When the fact became known word was sent to the police, and last night the impostor was arrested in the Twelfth street district.

Annie Livingston, sent to the House of the Good Shepherd two months ago by Justice J. C. White at the request of her mother, was taken from there yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus granted by Judge Hawes. Her father was relator. Mrs. Livingston called at the institution to see her daughter and was refused by the Sister Superior, who said she was taking her first lessons for communion, which led her father, who is a Protestant, to seek her release. He says that the child was placed in the House of the Good Shepherd because her mother supposed she was working at an improper place. Subsequently she was convinced that she had made a mistake.

At a business meeting of the Farragut Boat Club Messrs. John W. Keogh, John Conrad, E. W. Bing, and H. C. Van Schaack were elected members. Messrs. L. W. Pitcher, George M. Chapin, Alfred S. Porter, W. V. Booth, and F. S. Webster were appointed a committee to arrange for a banquet to take place March 22. The Executive Board were empowered to expend not to exceed $25,000 for a lot and building for the use of the club. The ground occupied at present by the club is leased from the Illinois Central Railroad and cannot be bought, and it is the desire of the club to own their own property and erect a suitable structure for a boat-house.

Mr. Louis Manasse, the well-known optician, who for a number of years has furnished The Tribune with reports showing the changes of temperature, was the subject of a genuine surprise party last Tuesday night. Mr. Manasse and family are about going to Europe, where they intend to stay about six months, and previous to their departure their neighbors gave them a surprise party at their residence, No. 3238 Lake Park avenue. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. James Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pfirshing, Mrs. S. S. Whitehouse, Mrs. Rawson, and Mr. D. B. Cook. His neighbors took possession of his elegant parlors, organized dancing, and enjoyed themselves as well as the surprised hosts till a late hour.

THE ROCK ISLAND CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

A Citizens' League on the plan of the Chicago association was organized at Rock Island Monday evening. Mr. Andrew Paxton, of this city, was present and gave an interesting account of the work accomplished by the Chicago league and the benefits that have resulted to the community therefrom. Another meeting will be held Friday, when it is expected a delegation from Moline will be present on behalf of its citizens to join the league. The City Council of Rock Island has declared in favor of high license, and it is thought that the new league's initial work will be among the saloonkeepers who have decided to violate the law.

STOCK-TRANSFER OFFICES.

The impression prevails that the railway companies are ignoring the law passed at the last session of the Legislature requiring them to have stock-transfer offices in this State.

"I don't know of a company that hasn't complied with it," said Mr. Charles Henrotin, the President of the Stock Exchange. "The transfer office of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road is at the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company's Bank, the Illinois Central's at the National Bank of Illinois, and the Burlington & Quincy, Northwestern, Rock Island, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Pullman Company transfer stock at their own offices. I have heard of no complaints about inability to get transfers. If a company refuses, any one can have the penalties enforced. I know the companies named have transfer offices here, because I have done business with them recently. As to the others, I can't speak from personal knowledge, but my understanding is that the law is generally obeyed."

THE BARBED-WIRE FIGHT.

"Chicago men will not be affected," said a barbed-wire fence manufacturer yesterday, referring to the decision of Judge McCrary that the Glidden and Kelley reissue patents are invalid. "The same decision was rendered six months ago by Judge Treat, and has been discounted by the entire trade. We knew it was coming. Washburn & Moen sued Rhodes under the reissued Glidden patents, which are held to be void in that jurisdiction. Judges Drummond and Blodgett decided that they were valid here, and Judge Treat intimated that, while the reissued patents were void, the original unreissued Glidden patent is good. So the Washburn & Moen Company have brought suits against the parties under the original patent. All the Chicago men, and indeed 95 per cent of the manufacturers throughout the country, are licensed by the Washburn & Moen Company and pay a royalty; and we believe the courts will sustain their patents."

A CROOK'S CAPTURE.

Early Sunday morning Frank Fay, a notorious West Side crook, was neatly captured after the burglary of Putz's saloon at the corner of Halsted and Van Buren streets, but the case was suppressed by the police until yesterday, when Fay had his examination before Justice C. J. White and was held to the Criminal court in $3,000 bonds. Fay was seen by P. Allen, a private watchman, just as he was coming out of the saloon, and was shot at four times by the watchman without effect. He then threw away part of the plunder and ran for a block, when he came face to face with a policeman, who captured him without difficulty. What there was in the case justifying all the secrecy in which the police tried to involve the capture is hard to see. Fay has been locked up at the Desplaines Street Station several times for burglary, and his prospects for a long term at Joliet are exceedingly good.

M'KEAGUE IS CALM.

AND THE DETECTIVES ARE EQUALLY CALM—THE STRONG POINTS FOR AND AGAINST THE PRISONER.

Yesterday went by without publicity being given to any more discoveries in the Willson case. The detectives are steadily at work, but do not choose to make public whatever they have found that is of value. They content themselves with the statement that they have one of the strongest cases of circumstantial evidence that have ever been made up against any man. The accused, on the other hand, retains his composure, and persists in his tale of innocence. So calm and quiet is his demeanor that, were it not for the fact that one who could have the heart to commit as cruel a murder as that of Mr. Willson and his wife might well have the nerve to present an unruffled front to the world, one might be justified in believing that he was an innocent man. During the day his father had a long consultation with him, and one of the lawyers to whom he has spoken about defending him was also at the jail. What plan of defense has been agreed on, if any, is not known, and doubtless will not be announced till the time comes for the trial, the date of which will not be set for some time to come.

As far as can be ascertained, the testimony against McKeague makes out a fair prima-facie case. The buttons found at the Willson house, and presumably torn from the vest of the murderer in the death struggle, match those on McKeague's vest, and the microscopic examination shows that the bit of cloth that still adhered to one of them is of the same fabric as that of which the butcher's clothes are made. The blood-stains on the clothes taken from McKeague are also pronounced to have been made by the blood of a human being, and not of an animal. As to any correspondence in size between the corpuscles of blood found on the clothes and those of the blood-stains on the walls and floors of the Willson house, it is admitted that the science of microscopy has not gone far enough to make that a thing of much value.

Then there is the butcher's story about the order for meat and the expected guest, which seems to be untrue, and the butcher's inability, apparently, to show where he was during the time when the murder was committed. There are many other points, all weak in themselves, but which taken together go far to make a bad case against the accused. At the same time the only one of them all which it seems difficult to explain consistently with the theory of the innocence of the defendant is the correspondence of the buttons, and that even he may, when the time comes, be able to make a plausible explanation of. Yet the detectives, who are not in the habit of making bad blunders, seem to be convinced that McKeague is the man that they need, and with what evidence has been made public and that which they are believed to hold in reserve, the chances are that he will have a hard time of it to prove his innocence to the satisfaction of a jury.

For some reason or other the officials decline to give any information and the public does not know whether the real murderer has been captured or not. Perhaps the officials are justified in holding back evidence, and then again it is possible that they have none to give. They may be working on something which they hope will develop into positive proof of the prisoner's guilt, but, judging from a quiet hint dropped by Superintendent William A. Pinkerton yesterday, that evidence has already been obtained. "It is the strongest case of circumstantial evidence that has ever come into our office," he said, and then suddenly became as dumb as an oyster. Another official equally as prominent in working up the case said: "When the case comes to trial you will be greatly astonished at the strong chain of evidence we shall present."

When a Tribune reporter called at the jail yesterday the prisoner was taking his afternoon exercise in the corridor. He laughed and chatted pleasantly with his companions, and stated as usual that he had nothing to say to the public at present. He looks paler since his confinement in prison, but appears unconcerned. His father visited him twice during the day. He said: "There is a great deal in what Mr. Alfred Moore told me. He thinks that truth is consistent with itself. If they cannot prove Neil's guilt, the law does not require us to prove him innocent, and if I am correctly informed they cannot prove his guilt. We therefore must await developments."

A TROUBLESOME TITLE.

OLD LITIGATION REVIVED BY AN ALLEGED SHADY REAL-ESTATE TRANSACTION.

F. L. Birch, an alleged real-estate man, and Samuel Harmon, who calls himself a horse-trader, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Gallagher and McDonald on the charge of conspiracy, the complainant being a gray-headed old man named Clark L. Barber, who hails from Kansas, and who knows more about agricultural matters than about the shrewd practices of city sharpers. However, he knows more now regarding the latter than he did a while ago, but the lesson was a costly one. The arrest of Harmon and Birch revives an old real-estate fight which has periodically appeared on the service for the last fifteen years, and if the prosecution of the accused is bitterly fought, as it doubtless will be, all the intricate details of the old affair will be dragged forward.

Old man Barber came to Chicago last October with some ready cash and inclination to invest in some city real estate. He fell in with Harmon, the horse-trader, who, it is alleged, "steered" him against Birch. The latter has or did have an office at 137 Madison street. Barber was told, he says, that for a practically nominal consideration he could get hold of a valuable lot at the corner of Thirty-fifth street and Wabash avenue. The great value of the property and the excellence of its location were pictured to him in roseate hues, and he finally decided to purchase. He was to give for the lot $650 in cash and a Western farm said to be worth $2,400. The cash he paid to Birch, it is claimed, and from Birch and his wife he obtained the title to the lot. But instead of transferring the farm title to Birch he was made to transfer it to a man named Tyler, a person not yet definitly located by the prosecution in the case. Barber supposed his title was good until a few days ago, when he was about to negotiate it. Then he discovered that it was valueless, and hence the prosecution.

Harmon was arrested first yesterday. He was taken before Justice Foote, who continued the case at the request of Logan D. Wallace, Barber's attorney, until tomorrow afternoon. When the officers called at Birch's office they were told that he had been "thrown out" that morning, but he was found later in the afternoon and locked up. Harmon, who was unable to give bail, was seen by a Tribune reporter, but declined to make any statement in the case.

The property fight which comes into question is that between the heirs of the H. O. Stone estate and Mrs. Emily H. Pratt, the latter claiming to be the owner of more than two blocks in the H. O. Stone subdivision of fifteen acres bounded by State street and Indiana avenue, Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets. Mrs. Pratt's claim has been in litigation in the State and Federal courts off and on since 1862, but she has never had it confirmed, nor has she ever been in possession of the property during that time. Nevertheless, the statement is made that she has—through her son-in-law, E. K. Smith, and one James G. La Fonte—transferred what would appear on their faces to be genuine titles to different lots in dispute. It is alleged that Smith and La Fonte are back of the Birch-Barber deal.

"JACK" AND "TIGE."

A TWO-HOURS' DOG-FIGHT WHICH DELIGHTED THE SPORTING GENTRY BY ITS BRUTALITY.

About forty members of the local sporting gentry met in the hold of a vessel in the vicinity of the Twenty-second street bridge yesterday afternoon to witness a fight between the Bridgeport white bull-dog "Jack" and a brindle and white species of the same breed named "Tige," owned by a West-Side person. The battle was for $50 a side, but several hundred dollars were staked on the match by admirers of the respective canines. Both dogs had seen service prior to yesterday and bear good records, "Jack" having twice defeated the Milwaukee terrier, "Grip," while "Tige" is credited with winning several local battles.

In weight the dogs were pretty evenly matched, "Jack" tipping the beam at thirty-two pounds, and "Tige" one pound heavier. After considerable wrangling a referee was agreed upon and the battle commenced, the animals being washed, rubbed, and looked after by two experienced handlers.

With a savage spring and extended jaws the brutes came together. A fierce struggle for a moment ensued before either secured a grip, and then the sharp teeth of "Jack" sunk into his antagonist's breast, while "Tige" buried his keen molars in the white's neck. Then the tussle for supremacy came. "Jack" evidently was the best wrestler, and after several minutes' lusty gnawing "Tige" was borne to the floor and his hold broken. He quickly regained his feet, however, and secured an excellent grasp on "Jack's" nose, which he badly lacerated ere the latter compelled him to relinquish it. Twenty minutes' hard fighting followed, with slight advantage for either contestant, when "Jack" by a lucky chance got a firm hold on "Tige's" throat and threw him heavily. The under dog seemed weakened by loss of blood and the fall, and made but little resistance to the bloody munching at his jugular. This elated the Bridgeporters and they became demonstrative, offering $50 to $5 on "Jack," but all bets were politely declined by the West-Siders.

Both dogs were now thoroughly soaked in blood and the flesh on their heads and breasts was badly mangled. Just as the handlers were about to separate the belligerents "Tige" regained his feet and renewed the contest with desperate vigor. "Tige's" admirers now showed their enthusiasm and clamored for the bets which a short time previous they had sullenly refused to take. After an hour's hard fighting the dogs were separated, sponged, and rested, and the contest again resumed.

The gameness of the fighters was now beyond question, for no sooner were they let go by their handlers than they were again locked in a fierce embrace, struggling for the mastery. "Tige" was greatly benefited by his recent handling, for he fought "Jack" down several times in quick succession. It began to look as though the honors would not go to Bridgeport after all, and several even bets were made on the result.

At the end of an hour and a half from the beginning it became evident that "Tige" was gradually growing weaker and losing the firmness of his grips, while "Jack" showed that his staying qualities were of the best and continued to severely punish his rival, throwing him easily and gouging him horribly. At the end of one hour and fifty minutes "Tige" lay helpless in the pit, with the victorious contestant's jaws fastened in his neck. Both parties being satisfied, the battle was declared over and the stakes handed to the backers of the Bridgeport dog. Seven or eight hundred dollars changed hands on the result.

It is somewhat doubtful as to "Tige's" surviving the severe punishment he received.

AN ABSTRACT QUESTION.

RECORDER BROCKWAY GETS BEATEN IN HIS SUIT WITH THE COUNTY.

About a month ago Judge Smith heard the case of the County of Cook against Recorder Brockway to recover $500 retained by him as fees or salary for taking charge of the abstract department of the Recorder's office. The County Board had passed a resolution giving Brockway $1,000 a year compensation in addition to his regular salary of $3,000, but subsequently rescinded the resolution, and after Brockway had drawn the extra compensation for some time they sued him, as is claimed, out of spite at his refusal to comply with their wishes in regard to the appointment of his deputies. He claimed that his work as head of the abstract department was entirely outside of his duty as Recorder, and that as the County Board had hired him at a stipulated price to attend to the abstract business they were bound to pay him. The County Commissioners claimed Brockway was bound to attend to the abstract department without any extra compensation.

The case was decided yesterday by the Judge. He said that the sum of $1,000 was a reasonable amount, and it was proper Brockway should have it, provided the County Board had the legal right to allow him any extra compensation.

The question was whether the revenues of the abstract department were any part of the "fees, perquisits and emoluments" of the Recorder's office, and whether the supervision of that department was one of the official duties of the Recorder. It therefore became material to inquire whether the County Board had the power to buy the abstract books and have them kept up, establish fees, etc.

The Judge thought it was reasonably clear that the County Board had the legal power to buy the abstract books now in the Recorder's office. If the purchase was legal, the fourteenth section of the same act required that the books be placed in the Recorder's office, and the Recorder was bound to furnish certified copies on payment of certain fixed fees. The books were as much a part of the county archives as were the public records of the county. It was claimed the statute did not expressly provide for the continuation of the abstract books, and hence all services relating to that part of the work were extra-official, and ought to be paid for extra. But if the power to buy the books was admitted, the power to continue them followed as an incident, and if the County Commissioners thought such continuations were necessary they undoubtedly had the power to make them. Another objection to Brockway's claim was that the extra compensation was not allowed simply for superintending the continuation of the books, but for the charge of the whole abstract department.

The supervision and management of the abstract department must be held to constitute a part of the regular official duties of the Recorder of Deeds; the revenues of such department were part of the perquisits of the office, and the stringent provisions of the Constitution prohibiting all extra compensation and directing that all fees, perquisits, etc., above the salary should be paid into the County Treasury effectually prohibited the allowance of the extra $1,000 a year to the Recorder. A judgment would therefore be entered in favor of the county for $500 debt and one cent damages for refusing to turn over the money when required.

A Tribune reporter called upon Recorder Brockway and asked what he intended doing in the premises. He stated that he was greatly surprised at the decision, and could hardly understand how the case should have been so decided, although not wishing to reflect on Judge Smith's interpretation of the subject. He had not decided whether to appeal the case as yet. He would pay the amount claimed to be due, he said, if he did not so conclude, and, even if he made up his mind to take an appeal, he should pay the amount before so doing. The money would be ready in either case when called for. Judge Smith's finding would in no wise affect the continance of the abstract department, which was too valuable a department to be dispensed with.

DAKOTA BICKERINGS.

WHY THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTHERN PART OF THE TERRITORY ARE INCENSED.

Mr. Alexander McKenzie, a capitalist from Bismarck, D. T., said yesterday at the Grand Pacific that the recent action of the people of Southern Dakota in calling a constitutional convention to organize a State Government and memorializing Congress had caused much bad feeling in the northern half of the Territory, whose citizens felt that snap judgment was being taken on them and that they were being deprived of a voice in the matter. They did not care whether the Territory was divided or not; they could get on without Southern Dakota, but they wanted fair play. Nearly all the advertising, which had drawn such an emigration to Dakota, was the result of their work, and now, if the southern portion of Dakota took the name of the Territory for the new State, which they wanted to do, then they would get all the benefit of the enterprise and energy of their northern brethren, who were the ones that had made the name of Dakota a familiar sound all over the civilized world. In fact, the fine wheat-lands which had been so extensively advertised and which really drew the population were all in Northern Dakota, while the southern part of the Territory grew corn. It was proposed to divide the Territory at the forty-sixth parallel, but it ran through a densely peopled belt of country, and its people should have some say in the matter. The matter would not be permitted to proceed without a vigorous protest from the North Dakotans.

REAL ESTATE.

A POSSIBLE NEW OFFICE-BUILDING AND A SAFETY-DEPOSIT STRUCTURE.

Among the concerns which took out certificates of incorporation at Springfield yesterday were the Loomis Building Company and the Northwestern Safe & Trust Company, both of Chicago. The persons connected with the first-named company are: Col. John M. Loomis, John McLaren, and George W. Kemp. The capital is $400,000. It is the reported intention of the company to erect a large building on the west side of La Salle street, between Jackson and Adams, for office purposes.

Col. Loomis said last night that he was not positive whether he would go into the venture or not. He said: "I have been negotiating with certain parties for a long term lease of my lots on La Salle street, which front east on that street between Adams and Quincy. The property has been rendered very valuable on account of its proximity to the new Board of Trade Building. However, should I fail in effecting a lease I will go into the building company with the persons named, and furnish my lots for the purpose of putting up a magnificent model office building, at least ten stories high. At all events, I shall not be in any particular hurry to dispose of the lots for any purpose."

The incorporators of the Safe & Trust Company are Abner Smith, Francis C. Morse, and Silas S. Whitehouse. The object of the company is to conduct a safety-deposit business. The capital of the new concern is put down at $400,000.

Mr. S. G. Whitehouse said to a Tribune reporter yesterday, when asked to tell something about the intentions of the company, "I really don't know what to say. We mean business, however, and will start to work as soon as possible. As to whether we will erect a new building or not I can only say that such a movement is among the possibilities, but where or when it will be put up I cannot say."

Among the real-estate sales recorded yesterday was that of a lot 75 by 100 feet on the west side of Third avenue, 175 feet south of Jackson street, which was sold by Samuel D. Babcock to Matthew Laflin, the price paid being $100,000.

The permit for the erection of the Armour-Kent-Bensley building was taken out yesterday. The structure is to be twelve stories and basement, and the estimated cost is $1,000,000. The detailed description of the building was given in The Tribune a fortnight ago.

HILDRETH'S BULLDOZERS

TRYING MISSISSIPPI METHODS IN THE SEVENTH WARD.

It was announced that an anti-Hildreth meeting would be held last night at the corner of Liberty and South Halsted streets. The meeting failed to take place, however, and for very obvious reasons. Emboldened by their success in breaking up Monday night's meeting of Seventh Ward Independents at No. 599 South Jefferson street, Hildreth's gang had determined to bear down upon his opponents last night should they try to come together. But it had evidently been arranged to do the bulldozing more quietly than on the former occasion, and the saloon where the meeting was to be held was crowded at an early hour by Hildreth's adherents, headed by Joe Bidwell, of the Grain Inspector's office. Repeated rounds of drinks were taken, and on each occasion as the thirsty crowd lined up to the bar, on Bidwell's motion, the glasses were elevated to the success of Hildreth. A few Independents thrust their heads inside the door, saw that the meeting was captured in advance, and departed without making any effort at organization.

Tom Walsh, a son of the ex-Justice, was the only independent who remained longer than a few minutes. Refusing to drink to Hildreth upon Bidwell's invitation, he was compelled to listen to a tirade of abuse from the Alderman's champion, with "the gang" at his back. During his talk Bidwell reminded Walsh that perhaps Hildreth had been elected by fraud before, and if necessary this time it would be found that the old tricks were not forgotten. He also promised that the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Precincts would "do their duty" so effectually that all the efforts of the west end of the ward to defeat Hildreth would be fruitless. He boasted that he intended to spend money if necessary to reëlect his candidate. These remarks were highly appreciated by the gang, who were so vociferous in their applause that it was necessary to give them the magical invitation to take another drink before they subsided. It was plain from the start that any attempt to hold a meeting would only breed a row, which would be all one-sided, and the effort was not made, "the gang" holding undisputed sway throughout the evening.

AN HABITUAL CRIMINAL.

A COLORED THIEF GETS THE BENEFIT OF THE STATUTE.

For the third time in his criminal career George Hall, a noted colored burglar, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Gardner in the Criminal Court on a charge of burglary. The grand jury had found one of those "patent indictments" against him under the Habitual Criminals act. The evidence was conclusive, and the jury declared him guilty and fixed the penalty, as provided for in such cases by the statutes, at twenty years in the penitentiary. A motion for a new trial was entered.

Hall burglarized the house of A. D. Smith, at 3348 Indiana avenue, and packed up a bundle of clothing ready to be taken away. He was discovered by Mrs. Smith, who screamed for help, whereupon the intruder choked and struck her. She positively identified him as the man. Several years ago Hall was sentenced to Joliet for robbery. He was found in a house by the inmates, and retreated with his booty under cover of a revolver. At another time, while a prisoner in the Chester Penitentiary, he dug his way out of his cell and escaped to the woods, where he remained concealed until found in a starving condition. Hall has been a criminal for twenty years, the largest part of which he has spent behind the bars. He was released from Joliet last October.

A FAIR ONE'S PLEA.

HOW ONE OF THE TENDER SEX TAKES ADVANTAGE OF LEAP-YEAR PRIVILEGES.

The special privileges which leap-year is supposed to give the tender sex have been seriously grasped by at least one young woman in the city. The following is a verbatim copy of a letter which happened to fall into the hands of a Tribune reporter, and which was received a day or two ago by a young business-man on South Water street from a respectable young woman with whom he was formerly well acquainted:

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23, 1884.—Honored Sir: Do not be surprised for I am *really* in *earnest*, although it is my greatest fault to write a love-letter in a most *serious strain*. I hope you find no objection to my expressing the *real sentiments* of my mind. The opportunities I have already had of conversing with you thoroughly convinces me that all those *virtues* necessary to make my life *happy* are now centered in *you* and the agreeable hours that we have spent together cannot be equaled unless they are repeated. In short, sir, I am *really* in *love*. Although you may be disposed to laugh yet I am really in earnest, *Your own dear self is the object*. But perhaps you will say, 'how is this? I really cannot tell you. I am fond of domestic life and am now resolved to change my condition. If *you* will consent to be *my'n* it shall be my constant study to make *your life* agreeable and in the *endearing character* of a wife shall endeavour to do my best. Whatever objection you may find to my person still I hope you can find none to *my character*. There is something that pleases me much in the *prudent manner you conduct yourself*. From what I have written you will be able to judge for yourself if the proposals I have made are apparantly for your advantage. All that I desire is to live in *amity* with the *man* on *whom* I have *placed* all my *affections*. As long as I am in this world everything in my power shall be exerted to make you happy as I think every point of your conduct will entitle you to it. I hope you will *not* defer sending me an answer as I wait with the *utmost impatience*. I am, your most *sincere* and *affectionate*

Lover,
M. J. W——.

CONTRACTOR HALL.

HE COLLECTS MONEY IN ADVANCE AND VISITS CANADA FOR HIS HEALTH.

R. W. Hall, the contractor, has fled to Canada, leaving behind him thirty-four unpaid employés and a number of unpaid bills for material. Hall had the contract for buildings on Jackson street, between Union and Halsted, for Simon Strauss, and was to receive $4,400 for the work. Up to Saturday he had drawn $2,000 of that amount, and called on Mr. Strauss for $1,000 more, but received only $500. He then took his men into a neighboring saloon, treated them liberally, and promised to pay them in a few days. Between that time and Tuesday morning he migrated to Canada, taking with him $2,000. Besides the wages of the men and other bills, Hall owes Noble & Little, the lumbermen, $700. C. C. Miller, the architect of the buildings, is blamed by some for allowing Hall to draw in advance of the work, thus leaving the men without protection. Mr. Miller says he had no confidence in Hall and told Strauss so. He says he took every precaution he could, visited the buildings daily, and, as the men made no complaints, he supposed they were paid. Hall told him he had paid the money out for sash, doors, and blinds, but, as it turns out, he did not pay any one and borrowed everywhere. Mr. Miller adds that he has responsible parties to finish the work and will save nearly $500 on the contracts; also that if the men wait they will get paid about 75 cents on the dollar. Mr. Noble has gone to Collingwood, where Hall is supposed to be. His debts amount to about $1,400.

THE CITY'S GAS.

WHY THE TWO OLD COMPANIES DO NOT WANT NEW CONTRACTS.

The city is completely in the power of the two gas companies with which the old contracts were made, and, notwithstanding that the Controller has advertised for bids, no attention is paid to him. The contracts expired Jan. 1, and having been entered into before the reduction was made, the city could not take advantage of it. Until a new contract made the old rates must be paid. Under those circumstances the companies are rather loath to make a new contract, and hence have not answered the advertisements. In the meantime the city is obliged to continue using the gas, as the streets must be lighted. The two old companies have a complete monopoly, as the Consumers' Gas Company has its pipes laid only from Twelfth street.

On last year's gas the city is considerably behind, owing the People's Company $155,000 and the Chicago Gaslight & Coke Company $103,000.

Although no good cause can be assigned the gas bills have been lighter this year than last year, and it has been intimated that the Gas Inspector has not been attending to his duty. The estimates for lighting the city this year were placed at $350,000, but were cut down by the Finance Committee to $250,000, which is considered much too low.

A HOME BLOW.

LEVY, THE CORNETIST, CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN ILLEGALLY OUTRAGED IN AUSTRALIA.

Jules Levy, the cornetist, has begun suit in the Superior Court, New York, against James Allison, the Australian theatrical manager, for $1,250, which he says Allison extorted from him by force and threats of imprisonment while he was giving concerts in Australia in 1877. Mr. Allison, who is now at the Tremont House, was asked for his version of the matter yesterday. He said:

"Levy was under contract with me to give a series of concerts in Australia. This contract he broke, claiming that his share of the proceeds was not in keeping with his usefulness. Al Hayman was managing him, and they were playing in Adelaide at the time, while I was in Sydney, nearly a thousand miles away. Hayman telegraphed me that Levy had gone back on his contract, and I wired instructions to sue him for £500. Finally it was settled by stipulation through my solicitor, and Levy paid £200. He got off too easily, considering the circumstances. I don't think he will have much success in his lawsuit."

GARRITY'S BOND.

IF MIKE M'DONALD AND CRAWFORD WISH TO PAY IT NOW IS THE TIME.

Two weeks ago the bond of Michael Garrity was forfeited in Judge Hawes' court and judgment entered against his sureties, Mike McDonald and John Crawford. An execution was issued and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, where it still remains. No effort has been made to satisfy the judgment and no steps have been taken to find out if the bondsmen own sufficient property to guarantee payment of the forfeiture. Deputy-Sheriff Matson says the reason why the papers in the case have not been served is that McDonald has promised to produce his man.

The case was before the courts Feb. 11, and a continuance for one day was granted because McDonald and Crawford filed an affidavit claiming that they were not aware until a short time before the opening of court that the cause was to be called up. They considered the time for notice too short, and said they would bring Garrity into court if their request was granted. Feb. 12 the name of Garrity was solemnly called out three times according to law, but he did not respond. The execution was ready Feb. 14.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Feb. 27:

CITY PROPERTY.

Butterfield st, 187 ft s of Thirty-sixth st, e f, 27⅓x50 ft, dated Feb. 23 (Albert Crane to L. B. and J. S. Desnegher)	$400
Wall st, 96 ft s of Thirty-second, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 12 (William Tarr to C. Dering)	375
North Halsted st, 189 ft n of Garfield av, w f, 24x90 ft, dated Feb. 18 (William Engelter to Andrew C. Carll)	2,500
Langley av, 57 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 19x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 25 (Isaac L. Maas to Michael Felsenthal)	4,000
Archer av, 399 ft s w of Wentworth, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 25 (Henry Birch to John L. Burke)	4,075
St. Clair st, 50 ft s of Indiana, e f, 50x50 ft, dated Feb. 26 (M. L. Turner et al. to Thomas H. Keefe)	2,500
Lock st, 284 ft s of Archer av, e f, 24x110 ft, improved, dated Feb. 26 (F. and M. Kobick to William Hein)	2,100
Third av, 175 ft s of Jackson st, e f, 75x104 ft, dated Feb. 25 (Samuel D. Babcock to Matthew Laflin)	100,000
Portland av, near Thirty-sixth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 27 (Mary A. Thull to Michael Collins)	1,400
West Monroe st, 52 ft w of Laflin, n f, 23x138⅓ ft, improved, dated Feb. 11 (M. A. and S. J. Work to Jane K. Strong)	11,000
Hanover st, 200 ft s of Thirtieth, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 9 (David Davis to Andrew Anderson)	2,100
Elk Grove st, 144 ft s of Bloomingdale road, w f, 24x121 ft, improved, dated Aug. 9, 1883 (W. F. Thomas to Maggie O'Halloran)	1,850
Napoleon place, 50 ft e of Butler st, s f, 200x124 ft, with other property, dated Feb. 26 (Joseph B. Strausburg to Frederick B. Clarke)	13,000
Warren av, 126 9-10 ft w of Oakley, s f, 24x124 7-10 ft, dated Jan. 31 (John A. Roche to Thomas Pond)	2,343
Lot on court near Larrabee and Vedder sts, triangle of 135x100 ft, dated Nov. 17, 1883 (Alfred L. Richon to Wilhelm Schmidt)	1,500
Forest av, 249 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 10x125 ft, dated Feb. 26 (G. W. Burchard to M. L. Coffeen)	1,000
Rhodes av, 277 7-10 ft n of Thirty-second st, w f, 20x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 1 (U. P. Smith to William H. Duffield)	6,500
Idaho st, 216 ft s of Van Buren, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Feb. 14 (Frances O. Jones to L. L. Dickinson)	1,000
Lexington st, s e cor Campbell av, n f, 22x124⅓ ft, dated Feb. 27 (J. A. Winter to J. L. Campbell)	800
Lexington st, 193 ft e of Rockwell, n f, 74x125 ft, dated Feb. 23 (L. K. and G. W. Smith to Adaline M. Davis)	1,800
West Randolph st, n w cor of Elizabeth, s f, 19x60 ft, dated Feb. 25 (David Martin to Daniel Levi)	2,550
North Clark st, 36⅔ ft s of Indiana, e f, undivided ¾ of 48⅓x80 ft, dated Feb. 5 (James M. Gamble to William H. Dillingham)	14,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Park st, 120 ft s of Diversey av, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 20 (Otto E. Pietsch to John L. Cochran)	$2,000
Same property as above, dated Jan. 24 (Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company to Otto E. Pietsch)	1,666

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Bishop st, 216 ft n of Forty-eighth, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 15 (M. Condon to C. Mullan)	$225
Wentworth av, 64 ft n of Union Stock-Yard Railroad, w f, 25x110 ft, dated Feb. 27 (James McDonald to Edward Kirk Jr)	1,250
Forty-fifth st, 155 ft w of Bissell, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 12, 1882 (E. and W. H. Stevens to J. Halpin)	400
Rosemerkel st, n e cor of Wright, s f, 27⅓ ft to alley, dated Feb. 11 (Edwin Maynard to W H. Moore)	700
Bowen av, 49⅔ ft w of Vincennes, n f, 55x144 ft, dated Feb. 23 (John D. Parker to Martin Maher)	2,700

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Clarkson av, 50 ft s of Cortland st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 18 (S. Delamater to John Hingley)	$600
Clarkson av, s e cor of Cortland st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 18 (same party to William Inns)	700

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

H. F. Kruse, one-story cottage, 22x12, No. 25 Kemper-place, to cost $1,500.

The Oberman Brewing Company, one and one-half-story store-room, 42x35, Nos. 1 to 3 West Ohio street, to cost $2,000.

M. Steude, two two-story dwellings, 50x45, Nos. 2420 and 2422 La Salle street, to cost $6,000.

Joseph Pilot, three-story store and flats, 25x90, No. 46 North Ashland avenue, to cost $13,000.

Joseph Pilot, two-story barn, 24x24, No. 49 North Ashland avenue, to cost $1,000.

Armour, Kent & Beasley, twelve-story and basement office-building, 174x172, Van Buren street and Pacific avenue, to cost $1,000,000.

P. J. Murphy, three-story dwelling, 25x60, Fourteenth street and Wabash avenue, to cost $9,000.

H. Wolff, two-story dwelling, 21x48, No. 670 Superior street, to cost $2,200.

F. Bruno, two-story dwelling, 21x35, No. 127 Fremont street, to cost $1,500.

SUBURBAN.

KENWOOD.

The Kenwood Club has completed its arrangements for the present by leasing a suitable club-house until it shall be thought advisable to build. A three-story and basement dwelling-house, 55x70 feet, built and occupied as a residence by the late Norman B. Judd, has been leased for five years. It is situated on Forty-seventh street, near Lake avenue. Work will be immediately begun upon the fitting up of the interior, and the club-house will be ready for occupancy by May 1. One hundred and thirty members are now enrolled. It has been decided to organize as an association not for profit, and the proposed issue of bonds will be abandoned. It was decided not to build for the present for the reason that a building commensurate with the means at the disposal of the club and suitable to its present needs would be entirely unsuitable in a few years. It is therefore the plan to wait a few years and then build on a large scale.

THROUGH SLEEPING-CARS FROM CHICAGO TO DENVER.

Commencing Monday, March 3, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Union Pacific Railways will run through Pullman sleeping-cars between Chicago and Denver, leaving Chicago ar 9:10 p. m. For further information, through tickets, and sleeping-car berths, apply at city ticket offices, Nos. 63 Clark street, 47 Monroe street, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal, Madison, and Adams streets.

THROUGH TO DENVER.

Commencing with Saturday, March 1, the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will run its splendid drawing-room and sleeping cars through to Denver. These cars will be run on the train leaving the depot at the corner of Wells and Kinzie streets, Chicago, at 9:30 p. m.

This is one among the many improvements in railway service recently introduced by this company, and one that will be appreciated by its patrons, as it enables them to secure their berths in Chicago and hold them without change through to Denver and all intervening points in Nebraska and Colorado on the Union Pacific Railroad, thus avoiding transfer at Council Bluffs.

For sleeping-car and Railroad tickets apply at any of the following ticket offices in Chicago: No. 62 Clark street, No. 47 Monroe street, the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the Short-Line depot, corner of Wells and Kinzie streets.

Over 250,000 How Scale have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Roots crowned, filling reduced. Drs. McChesney

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following persons were yesterday granted licenses by the County Clerk:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Henry Zirk, Lyons	24
Fredericka Trimmer, Lyons	20
Oswald Hoetesel, Chicago	22
Amalia Wolisen, Chicago	24
John E. Hunter, Peoria	36
Fannie D. Michaels, Chicago	23
Christian Peterson, Chicago	40
Elizabeth Lawson, Chicago	23
James C. Price, Lake	36
Minnie Ramp, Lake	24
John E. Jones, Chicago	38
Matilda Petrie, Chicago	40
August Rasch, Chicago	23
Bertha Braum, Chicago	24
Gust Petersen, Chicago	23
Caroline Nulsen, Chicago	22
Frank Dobberstein, Chicago	25
Sophia Gehring, Chicago	23
Fred Conrad, Chicago	22
Minnie Harman, Chicago	22
Anton Samuelson, Chicago	29
Olears M. Olson, Chicago	23
William J. Buchs, Chicago	26
Mary Van Haarenscaysel, Chicago	19
Jacob Becht, Chicago	25
Mathilda Boelten, Chicago	23
Henry D. Westerfield, Wilmette	23
Inez Mahan, Chicago	19
Karl Blazek, Chicago	24
Mary Bejnova, Chicago	19
Luebe J. Jacobs, Chicago	40
Adeline Kracke, Chicago	30
Henry York, Chicago	34
Mary Schonig, Chicago	41
Albert Oldenburg, Chicago	24
Veronica Templin, Chicago	21
William H. Reickhoff, Chicago	21
Henriette Loagris, Chicago	20
Henry D. W. Kransky, Dolton	25
Anna Kruger, Dolton	19

MARRIAGES.

JORDAN—PIERSON—At the house of the bride's father, 237 La Salle-av., Tuesday, the 26th, by the Rev. Arthur Little, Miss Diora Pierson and Mr. William H. Jordan.

GUTHRIE—McNICHOLAS—In this city, at St. Jahrath's Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Campbell, Mr. Frank Guthrie and Miss Lizzie McNicholas. Reception at the house of the bride's parents.

DEATHS.

BENNINGTON—Feb. 27, of consumption, George M. Bennington, aged 24 years.

Funeral from 53 North May-st., Thursday, Feb. 28, thence by train from Wells-st. depot at 12:30 to Calvary.

MURRAY—Winnifred, beloved wife of the late Michael Murray, aged 25 years, formerly of Parish of Kilcommon, County Mayo, Ireland.

Funeral from her residence, 65 East Erie-st., on Thursday at 10 o'clock to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

SNELL—Tuesday afternoon, at her residence, 261 Wells-st., corner Chestnut, of cancer, Mrs. S. A. Snell, mother of Albert F., Julian C., and Fred Snell, aged 62 years.

Funeral Friday at 2 p. m. by carriages to Graceland.

DREWRY—Elisa Drewry, wife of Charles Drewry, at 717 Canal-st., Feb. 26, of puerperal-fever, aged 28 years.

STARRETT—Nessie, the beloved wife of D. C. Starrett, Feb. 26, 1884, aged 38 years.

Funeral from late residence, corner of Tucker and Thirty-eighth-sts., on Thursday, Feb. 28, by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery. Service at the house at 2 o'clock p. m.

ROBINSON—Feb. 26, 1884, at his late residence, 3219 Archer-av., John Robinson, in the 61st year of his age. Funeral Friday, Feb. 29, to Oakwoods. Friends invited.

SARD—Grange Sard, Monday evening, Feb. 25, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at late residence, 1637 Wabash-av., on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

RUF—Feb. 26, at 11:45 a. m., Lena Ruf, wife of Charles Ruf, aged 27 years and 11 months.

Funeral Thursday at 10 a. m. from residence, No. 800 South Halsted-st.

BOOMER—At Hollenburg, Kas., Feb. 22, 1884, Clayton S. Boomer, aged 36 years.

Funeral today (28th), at Belvidere, Ill.

LORDAN—Daniel Lordan, aged 72 years, at his late residence, 154 Thirteenth-place, of congestion of the lungs.

Funeral Friday, Feb. 29, at 9:30 a. m., to Calvary Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. E. H. MADIGAN, REPRESENTING "Only a Woman's Heart," to be produced at the Standard next week, is in the city.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED Hebrew Relief Association—Gentlemen: Permit me to publicly express my thanks to you for the kind treatment at the Michael Reese Hospital. I owe my complete restoration to health to you while in said hospital. Most respectfully,
MRS. ERNESTINA ROSENTHAL.

THE MEMBERS OF THE TWELFTH WARD Republican Club will meet at Owsley's Hall, corner Robey and Madison-sts., Thursday evening, Feb. 28, for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Executive Committee of the Cook County Central Republican Club and to recommend a judge and clerk of election for each precinct for the coming spring election.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Central W. C. T. U. will be held this morning in Room 36, 161 La Salle-st. Steps will then be taken to incorporate the union. Mrs. Smith will lead the Bible reading from 10 to 11 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 and 216 Madison-st.,
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Dealers in
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers,
Are prepared in their
Private Sale Department,
To show and sell as Large and Choice Lines of Custom-Made Goods as any House in the West, and invite you to call and inspect.

REGULAR TRADE SALES
DRY GOODS,
1884 Opening Spring Season 1884
Tuesday, Feb. 26, 9:30 a. m.,
AND
Thursday, Feb. 28, 9:30 a. m.
Fully Fifteen Hundred Lots in Each Sale.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR OPENING SPRING AUCTION SALE
OF
Crockery & Glassware
Will be made on THURSDAY, Feb. 28, 9:30 a. m., at which time we shall sell in open stock
50 crates W. G. Ware,
25 crates C. C. Ware,
25 casks Rock and Yellow Ware,
A consignment of English Ware,
Decorated Tea and Chamber Sets,
Lamps, Brackets, &c., &c.
2,000 brls. Assorted Glassware.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
This Thursday Morning, at 10 o'clock,
618 SOUTH CANAL-ST.,
ENTIRE STOCK OF A DEALER.
M. T. and Wal. Chamber Sets, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Chairs, &c., both new and second-hand.
Also ONE HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers,
80 and 82 Randolph-st.

LOOK OUT FOR FRAUDS.
Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters are widely imitated. Word Capcine cut in the genuine. Be careful. 25c.

The Finest Smoke
Ever Offered for the Money.
Exclusive sale given to one or two prominent dealers in every town. Address SETH RIFORD, Agent, 3 to 13 State-st., Chicago.

CHICAGO AGENTS.
SOUTH SIDE.
WM. M. DALE, Pharmacist, N. E. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., and 75 State-st., the CENTRAL RETAIL AGENT. Box Trade a special feature in 25s and 50s.
F. G. & F. H. SECORD, Druggists, State-st., 3160 State-st., 17 & 18 Arcade Building, 745 Cottage Grove-av. Exclusive sale in Pullman.
I. H. FRY, Druggist, 1800 Wabash-av.
MANVILLE & FOOTE, Druggists, N. W. cor. Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.
HUBBARD & GORE, Druggists, Thirty-ninth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.
NORTH SIDE.
GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists, 126 North Clark-st., cor. Ohio.
A. S. COWAN, Druggist, 445 North Clark-st., cor. Division.
H. M. MARTIN, Druggist, Central—254 Lincoln-av.; Garfield—930 North Halsted.
WEST SIDE.
ROBT. E. STORY, Druggist, 121 West Madison-st., N. E. cor. Halsted.
MAX BEHRENS, Druggist, 572 West Madison-st., cor. Ogden-av.
KRAFT & GIFFORD, Druggists, N. W. cor. Madison & Paulina.
JOHN P. LEE, Apothecary and Manf'r of Pharmaceutical specialties, cor. Halsted and Harrison, cor. Harrison and Centre-av., cor. Van Buren and Laflin after March 10th.
This list when complete will contain but 40 Druggists.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State & Washington-sts.
Additional Bargains
IN
Gentlemen's Neckwear
Department.
Silk, Satin, and Velvet
Puff and Flat
"Scarfs"
At 50c Each.
REDUCED FROM
$2.00, $1.50, and $1.00.
Each Scarf in a separate box, and at the price makes the best bargain in Neckwear we have ever offered.
"Silk Umbrellas"
$4.50 formerly $6.00
$4.00 " $5.00
$3.00 " $4.50
Suspenders, Sleeve Buttons, Scarf Pins, Canes, Studs, etc.,
In large variety, and at prices
Lower than heretofore.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.
Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits, and Levels, Electrical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, etc.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS. Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

F. C. WILSON & CO.,
CANS & TANKS,
239 and 241 Lake-st.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
OTTAWAY PRINTING CO.,
56 Franklin-st.,
Have unsurpassed facilities for the production of large editions of fine
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES,
And General Printing, at the lowest prices. Send for estimates.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Josiah B. Johnson and Edwin F. Heyward, carrying on the grocery business at the northwest corner of Clark-st. and Chicago-av., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Heyward at the same place, he having purchased the assets and assumed the liabilities.
Dated Feb. 26, 1884.
JOSIAH B. JOHNSON,
EDWIN F. HEYWARD.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

KRANZ'S CANDIES. The most Delicious Candies made. Fresh Daily. Wholesale and Retail. Write to Jno. Kranz, ...

DURKEES TABLE Used in leading Hotels and Clubs. The Best Relish for Fish and Cold Meats. Ask your grocer for it.
CHALLENGE SAUCE

...KE RIFORD'S MA...
5¢ Cigar.

... Finest Smoke
...er Offered for the Money.

...sive sale given to one or two ...nt dealers in every town. Ad... SETH RIFORD, Agent, 3 to 13 State-st., Chicago.

CHICAGO AGENTS.

SOUTH SIDE.
...WM. M. DALE, Pharmacist, ... Clark and Madison-sts., and 75 ...the CENTRAL RETAIL AGENT. ...a special feature in 25s and 50s. ...F. H. SECORD, Druggist, 282 ...3160 State-st., 17 & 18 Arcade ...745 Cottage Grove-av. Exclusive ...lman.
...Y, Druggist, 1800 Wabash-av. ...ALE & FOOTE, Druggists, N. W. ...sh-av. and Twenty-second-st. ...RD & GORE, Druggists, Thirty... ...nd Cottage Grove-av.

NORTH SIDE.
... BLOCKI, Druggists, 126 North ...cor. Ohio.
...OWAN, Druggist, 445 North Clark... ...ivision.
...MARTIN, Druggist, Central—224 ...; Garfield—930 North Halsted-st.

WEST SIDE.
...E. STORY, Druggist, 193 West ...t., N. E. cor. Halsted.
...EHRENS, Druggist, 572 West Mad... ...r. Ogden-av.
... & GIFFORD, Druggists, N. W. ...on & Paulina.
... LEE, Apothecary and Man'r of ...tical specialties, cor. Halsted and ...or. Harrison and Centre-av., ...and Laflin after March 16th.
...n complete will contain but 40 Druggists.

...RSHALL FIELD & CO.
...e & Washington-sts.
...ditional Bargains IN ...men's Neckwear Department.
...atin, and Velvet Puff and Flat "Scarfs" 50c Each. REDUCED FROM ..., $1.50, and $1.00.
...a separate box, and at the price ...e best bargain in Neckwear ...s have ever offered.
... "Umbrellas" ... formerly $6.00 ... " $5.00 ... " $4.50
...ers, Sleeve Buttons, ...rf Pins, Canes, Studs, etc., ...e variety, and at prices ... than heretofore.

...NASSE, Optician, ...son-st., Tribune Building. ...a, Field, and Marine Glasses, Tele...pes, Barometers, Thermometers, ...ing Tools, Transits, and Levels, ...s, Magic Lanterns, etc.
...CELESS. Do not trifle with your ...ever returns. Do not buy Glasses ... to your vision from inexperienced ... Lenses and superior facilities com... Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a Ne... ...man Eyes inserted without pain.

...C. WILSON & CO., ...CANS & TANKS, ...nd 241 Lake-st.

...TABLISHED 1865. ...Y PRINTING CO., ...Franklin-st., ... facilities for the production of ...e editions of fine ...TED CATALOGUES, ...g, at the lowest prices. Send for ...

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JOSIAH B. JOHNSON, EDWIN F. HEYWARD.

...end $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box ...y express of the best Candies in ...merica, put up elegantly and ...trictly pure, suitable for pres... Refers to all Chicago. Ad... ...ress C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.
...S CANDIES. The most Delicious Can... dies made. Fresh hourly. Wholesale and Retail. Write to Jno. Kranz, ...
...TABLE Used in leading Hotels and Clubs. The Best Relish for Fish and ...SAUCE Cold Meats. Ask your grocer for it.

McCORMICK, KENNETT & DAY,
Stock Brokers
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Commission Merchants.

ALBERT M. DAY, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
W. G. McCORMICK, F. J. KENNETT, E. F. SMITH.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 18 New-st. (next door to the Stock Exchange), N.Y.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Deposits received; 4 per cent allowed on daily balances. Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Mining Exchange, National Petroleum Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wire to Chicago.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company
NOTICE!
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14, 1884.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of Illinois will be held at the principal office of the company, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on
Thursday, March 20, 1884,
At 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. At said meeting the action of the Board of Directors in entering into an agreement of consolidation with the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company of the State of Indiana will be submitted to the stockholders for their approval. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

OTHER TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn dull and nominal; high mixed, 68c; steamer yellow, 65@66c; No. 2 mixed, 65c; steamer mixed, 63@64c; good no grade, 58@62c. Oats steady, with a quiet demand; No. 1 white, 48@49c; No. 2 white, 45c; No. 3 white, 44c; No. 1 mixed, 45c; No. 2 mixed, 43@43½c. At the call February No. 2 white oats sold at 45c and year at 3 ... ; sales 20,000 bu.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady; superfine, $2.75@3.00; extras, $3.25@4.50; winter patents, $6.25@6.60; spring patents, $6.25@7.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at quotations; extra prime, $16.50@17.50; mess, $17.00@18.50; prime mess, $18.50@19.00. Lard quiet, with a fair movement at 10@10¼c. Hams, ... Live hogs, 7¼@7¾c; dressed hogs, 8½@8¾c. Beef steady; extra mess, $13.00@13.50; plate, $14.50; extra plate, $15.50@16.00. Fresh beef quiet and easier for fores; medium steers, 8½@9½c; heavy, 10@10½c; ... 10@11c; fores, 6¾@7½c.

BUTTER—Choice table goods steady; low grades dull; fresh creameries, 28@32c; held, 22@27c; Northern dairy, 18@25c; Western, 15@21c; ladle, 10@16c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,546 brls, 4,300 sacks; corn, 39,6 5 bu; oats, 13,875 bu; wheat, 6,5 bu.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole is doing better and is firm; Buenos Ayres light, 21½@22c; middle and heavy, 24@25c; good damaged, 21½@22c; common ... light, 21½@21c; middle, 22½@23½c; heavy, 23@ ...; good damaged, 20½@21c. Acid, light, 20½@21½c; ..., 22@22½c; heavy, 22@24c; good damaged, ... Union-tanned steady; light backs, 33@34½c; middle backs, 3...@35c; middle backs, heavy, 35@36c; light crop, 23@3 c; middle crop, 31@32c; bellies, 14@15c. Kanuts buffalo sells readily at 20@22c for light and middle and 16@18c for damaged. Rough upper is scarce for prime light, with common grades neglected. Prices range at 21@27c. Rough calfskins are in demand and firm at 44@47c, with a fair movement in finished calfskins at 60@85c. Wax and kip finished leathers are active, with buff grain and splits selling well. No. 1 dark-tanned sheepskins, 25@45c; oak-harness leather, 37@40c; hemlock, 33@35c; wax and kip, 14@19c; splits, 28@35c, as to quality; light buff, 13@16c; medium, 17@ ...; heavy, 18c; grain, 11@15c.

HIDES—There have been better supplies of foreign hides offering, but much of the receipts have been ... to arrive. Prices are firm at full previous quotations. Domestic hides are quiet and prices are without material change, but steady; Western buff, 9@9½c; country green, 6@7½c; Western dry, 18½@19c for No. 1 and 15½@16c for No. 2; dry Buenos Ayres, 23¾c; Montevideo, 23½@24c; Rio Grande, 21½@23c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market shows no improvement so far as increased orders are concerned, the number of duplicates received being small. There is generally a more urgent call for the prompt shipment of goods ordered except in the flooded districts of the West, and manufacturers are closing out goods fast. Some factories are employed in making up goods short for the next season, but the bulk of this trade is over.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were dull and inactive. Closing figures: No. 1 hard wheat, cash, 98c; May, $1.05¾; No. 2 hard, May, 98c; No. 1, cash, 92c; May, 98c; in store, 2,412,930 bu; afloat in harbor, 262,403 bu.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 27.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady; Howard street and Western superfine, $2.75@3.25; extra, $3.75@4.75; family, $5.00@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and inactive; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.05½@1.06; March, $1.06@1.06¼; April, $1.0... @1.11; May, $1.12@1.12½; June, $1.13@1.13¼. Corn steady but dull; mixed, spot and April, 61½@ ...; steamer, 55@56c; ... Oats dull; white, 44@45c; mixed, 43@43c; Pennsylvania, 44@45c. Rye steady and quiet at 64@65c.

HAY—Higher and in good demand; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $14.00@16.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Mess pork, old, $18.00; new, $19.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear-rib sides, packed, 7¼@10¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9c; clear-rib sides, 11¼c. Hams, 14¼@15½c. Lard, refined, 11¼c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western packed, 10@23c; creamery, 26@33c.

EGGS—Quiet at 18@19c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; refined, 8½@9¾c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11½@13¼c. Sugar quiet and steady; "A" soft, 7¾c.

WHISKY—Higher at $1.19@1.19¼.

FREIGHTS—Liverpool dull; cotton, 3-16d; flour, 1s ...; grain, 2@2½d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,500 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 300 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

SALES—Wheat, 348,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 red, cash, $1.02@1.02¼; February, $1.02; March, $1.02@1.02¼; April, $1.03½@1.04; May, $1.06¼; June, $1.07½; No. 2 red, 96½@97c; rejected, 85@90c. Corn quiet; No. 2, cash or February, 53½c; March, 54c asked; April, 54c; May, 57¼c; rejected, 51c; no grade, 48c. Oats dull and firm; No. 2, cash or February, 36c; May, 37¼c.

CLOVER-SEED—Nominal; prime, cash, February, or March, $5.80; No. 2, $5.65.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat quiet but steady; No. 2 red, cash, $1.00¾@1.01; February, $1.00¾; March, $1.02¼; April, $1.02¼; May, $1.05@1.05¼; June, $1.0...; No. 3 red, 92@96c; rejected, 87@71c. Corn dull but firm; high mixed, 55c; No. 2, cash, February, or March, 53¾c; April, 55¼c; May, 57½c; June, 58c bid; rejected, 51c; no grade, 48c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 white, 38½@39c; No. 2, cash or February, 35c; May, 37¼@37½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet but firm; prime, cash or February, $5.8...; March, $5.90 bid, $5.95 asked; No. 2, $5.70.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.—FLOUR—Quiet but firm.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade lower; closed barely steady; car-lots demand fair and market firm; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.08; No. 2 red, February, $1.08@1.08½; March, $1.09@1.09½; April, $1.10@1.11¼; May, $1.12½@1.12¾. Corn—Options dull; car-lots, demand fair and market firm; rejected yellow, 60c; steamer high-mixed, 61@ 61½c; sail yellow, 61@62c; sail mixed, February, 60¾@ 61½c; March, 60¼@61¼c; April, 61¾@61¾c; May, 62¼@ 63c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed, 41½c; choice rejected white, 42c; No. 3 white, 42@43c; No. 2 white, 43@43½c.

PROVISIONS—Lard firm; steam, $10.00; butchers' loose, $9.50. Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 27.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2, 93c; February, 91¾c; March, 91¾c; April, 92¾c; May, 97¾c. Corn higher; No. 2, 54c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 32c. Rye stronger; No. 1, 59c bid; No. 2, 57c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, fresh, 61¾c; No. 3 spring extra, 54c.

PROVISIONS—Lower. Mess pork, $17.95 cash or February; $18.10 May. Lard—Prime steam, $9.55 cash or February; $9.75 May. Sweet-pickled hams, firm at 11@12c.

BUTTER—Scarce and firm.

CHEESE—Scarce and firm.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Lower; $6.50@6.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu; barley, 11,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 8,500 bu; barley, 15,000 bu.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 27.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Firmer; family, $3.75@5.10; fancy, $5.15@5.60.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger; No. 2, $1.06@1.07. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 52c. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, 37c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley in good demand; extra No. 3 fall, 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet but firm; mess, $18.00. Lard quiet; prime steam, $9.37½@9.40. Bulk meats easier, but not quotably lower. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, 8c; short ribs, 1 ...c; clear, 10½c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash and February, $1.06¾ asked; March, $1.06¾ asked; April, $1.05½; May, $1.07 asked; cash red, $1.03¾ asked; No. 2 white, 95¾c. Receipts, 7,000 bu; shipments, 13,000 bu. Corn—No. 2, cash, 53½c. Receipts, 12,000 bu; shipments, 25,000 bu. Oats—No. 2 white, 39c. Receipts, 1,000 bu; shipments, none.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Cotton—At the third call 100 bales March, short notice, brought 10.82c; 400 May, 11.35c; and 400 September, 11.15c. February offered at 10.80c; April, 11c; June, 11.28c; July, 11.38c; August, 11.46c; October, 10.75c; November, 10.65c. Futures closed dull, February and March .01c and other months .02c lower than yesterday.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 27.—Cotton—Quiet but steady; middling, 10 7-16c; low middling, 10¼c; good ordinary, 9¾c; net receipts, 1,300 bales; sales, 545; stock, 40,156.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 27.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 10¾c; low middling, 10 3-16c; good ordinary, 9¾c; net receipts, 1,100 bales; gross, 1,100; sales, ...; stock, 343,53.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—Cotton—Higher; middling, 10¾c; sales, 1,2 0 bales; receipts, 1,600; shipments, 2,400; stock, 35,000.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 27.—Petroleum—Opened at 99½c; highest, $1.01¼; lowest, 99¾c; closed at $1.01¼; sales, 3,101,000 brls; clearances yesterday, ...; runs, 79,410; shipments, 67,057; charters, ...

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 27.—Petroleum—Irregular and fairly active. United opened at 99¾c, advanced to $1.00¾, broke to 99¾c, rallied to $1.01, closed at $1.0 ¼.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 27.—Petroleum—Crude oil stronger; total runs Tuesday, 72,52 brls; total shipments, 72,887; charters, 78,751; clearances, 6,640,000. United Pipe-Line certificates opened at 98¾c and closed at $1.00¾; highest price, $1.01; lowest, 98¾c.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 27.—Whisky—Firm at $1.17.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 27.—Whisky—Steady at $1.17.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 27.—Whisky—Steady and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 27.—Turpentine—35c.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: W. E. Laurlun, 500 sacks salt; A. S. Gage & Co., 5 cases dry goods; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 1 case ...; James Leahy, 1 case dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 5 cases dry goods; Sprague, Warner & Co., 146 cases prunes; J. V. Farwell & Co., 13 cases dry goods; Wilson Bros., 3 cases dry goods; J. W. Goetz & Co., 4 cases dry goods; E. N. Hurlbut, 1 case dry goods; Mandel Bros., 4 cases dry goods; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 500 sacks salt; R. T. Martin & Co., 21 cases wall-paper; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 20 boxes tin-plate. Collections, $10,297.

Care and Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will banish colds and coughs. Price 25 cents a bottle.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Quiet and Somewhat Weak—Condition of the Money Market.

The Produce Markets Less Active and Unsettled—Provisions Weaker.

Breadstuffs Declined, Then Advanced on Forecasts of Cold Weather, and Closed Easy.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 27.	Feb. 20.
New York	$110,475,982	$124,726,722
Boston	9,478,721	9,533,508
Chicago	6,515,000	6,550,000
Philadelphia	8,579,066	8,300,440
St. Louis	2,464,708	2,852,875
New Orleans	2,053,583	1,883,672
Baltimore	1,940,686	2,100,5 7
San Francisco	1,156,829	1,219,018
Total	$142,664,575	$156,886,862

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, par.
Boston, par.
St. Louis, 90c premium.
Cincinnati, par to 25c premium.
New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

Counter trade at the banks was very quiet yesterday, and the other departments were about as usual. Eastern exchange remained at par. There is no reason in the movement of merchandise for the sudden decline from 50c premium, but some of the banks have been selling out in order to have their funds in a form to meet the wants of business next month. The status of accounts with country institutions has not changed materially of late. One cause of the plethora of money here is the small amount loaned in the country to carry grain. There is little corn cribbed, and in ordinary years the movement of corn is one of the chief opportunities of lenders. Some of the cheap money is still offering in this market. As samples, $700,000 is reported as loaned at 4 per cent yesterday and Tuesday, most of it on warehouse receipts. Over $1,000,000 was offered at 4½, $800,000 of it being country bank money.

The dealings in investment securities were not specially active. Among the sales of over the counter were the following:

$10,000 Con Gas 6s	98¾	$ 1,000 City 4½s	107
$10,000 Ia Div 4s	93½	$ 6,0 City 3-65s	100
$ 3,000 N C Ry 1st mtge	110½		

Sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were as follows:

$ 3,000 Cv Ry 5-20 4½s	98¾	$ 7,000 Min Pt 5s	93¼
$ 4,000 Ia Div 4s	92¾	$ 5,000 do	93¼
$10,000 Wis & Minn 5s	93	$10,000 Dub Div 5s	103¾
$ 3,000 Chi & W Ind 6s	101½	$42,000 Wis & Minn 5s	93½
$10,000 Min Pt 5s	93¼	$ 1,000 Min Pt 5s	93¼
$ 4,000 Den Ex 4s	90½	$ 2,000 Con Gas 6s	98¾
$ 1,000 C & N W—Debs	94½	$12,0 0 WStL&PcCDs	76
90 shares Con Gas	48¾	$ 4,000 Cy RR 5-20 4½s	98¾
90 do	48¾	$ 1,000 Ia Div 5s	103

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Com. Nat'l Bank	220	Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105¾
Con. Nat'l Bank	128	Chicago City 4s, 1901	103¾
First Na'l Bank	230	Chicago City 3.65s, 1902	100
Hide & Leather N. Bk.	135	Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s	98¾
Hibernian B'king Co.	120	Cook County 7s, 1889	110
Home Nat'l Bank	50	Cook County 7s, 1890	112¼
Illinois T. & S. Bank	185	Cook County 5s, 1899	107¼
International Bank	103	Cook County 4½s, 1900	106¼
Merchants' L. & T. Co.	232	Lincoln Park 7s, 1895	105
Nat'l Bk. of America	145	N. C. C. R. 1st m. 6s, 1900	109
Nat'l Bk. of Illinois	142¾	N. C. C. R. 5-20 6s	104¼
N. W. National Bank	160	South Park 6s, 1899	105
Traders' Bank	140	South Park 7s, 1891	105
Chicago City 7s, 1888	110	W. D. R. coup. 5-20 4½s	105¾
Chicago City 7s, 1892	116	W. D. reg. 6s	105¾
Chicago City 7s, 1895	117¾	West Park 7s, 1890	101
Chicago City 7s, 1896	121	Minn. State 4½s, 1912	101
Chicago City 7s, 1898	123	M. U. T. Co. 6s, 1912	77¾
Chicago City 7s, 1899	124¼	Postal Tel. Co. 6s, 1912	55
Chicago City 6s, 1890	112	Chi. B. of T. 10-50 5s	103½
Chicago City 6s, 1898	112	C. G., F. & I. C. 6s, 1912	93¾

Stocks to the number of 399,300 shares were sold on the New York Exchange yesterday. The market was on the whole rather weak and the bear sentiment increased. It was again reported that the insiders were selling, but a local house which has had "Vanderbilt information" for some time that has turned out pretty correct received a dispatch that the Vanderbilt brokers were buying on a scale down and that stocks were a purchase when weak. Pullman declined to 107¾, and it was reported that 500 shares were sold out for McGinnis Brothers & Fearing. The Grangers were weak on a dispatch from this city that Rock Island, Northwest, and Quincy were in for a fight. Other reports were that rates were being cut among the Northwestern roads in order to depress the prices of stocks, and that only the preliminaries of the tripartite agreement had been signed. Lackawanna was pretty strong and Vanderbilt brokers bought. The market closed steady.

The St. Paul Railroad yesterday declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. The books close March 24. The Omaha Road has declared 1¾, the books to close March 31. The Wabash Road reports an increase of $25,000 in its earnings the third week of February, Kansas & Texas a net increase of $498,000 for the year.

Capital continues to go freely into real-estate enterprises in New York City and Brooklyn. A syndicate with a capital of $2,000,000 has just bought eleven blocks commencing at Twenty-eighth street and Third avenue, Brooklyn, and running southward, and will build stone warehouses to be connected with New York by a ferry. George Bechtel, the brewer, has bought the water-front at Castleton, S. I., and will improve it at a cost of $750,000.

The rapidity with which steamers are taking the place of sailing vessels is illustrated by statistics of the British Register-General of Shipping for 1883. There were added to the number of vessels 1,157, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,063,552, while 1,135 were withdrawn, making the net addition to the register only 22, but there are 464 more steamers than there were a year ago, and the number of sailing vessels has fallen off 442.

The New York Post says: The following were the respective amounts of cash in the United States Treasury and of certificates outstanding Dec. 22, 1883, and Feb. 25, 1884:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

	Dec. 22, 1883.	Feb. 25, 1884.
Gold coin and gold bullion	$217,121,367	$224,963,440
Silver dollars and silver bullion	123,454,748	131,228,450
Fractional silver	27,075,022	28,415,290
United States notes	56,442,245	66,783,346
	$424,094,022	$451,390,526

CERTIFICATES OUTSTANDING.

Gold	$62,349,541	$81,635,790
Silver	94,27 ,010	96,631,251
Currency	14,356,000	17,880,000

By the above it will be seen that in the two months the aggregate of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury has increased $7,842,073, while the gold certificates outstanding have increased $19,286,249. This excess of $11,444,176 in the increase of gold certificates over the increase of actual gold is due to the method of business mentioned in the Evening Post some time ago, by which the checks received on the United States Treasury at Washington are exchanged at that office for checks on the New York Sub-Treasury, and therefore go into the New York Clearing-House, and are paid in the debit balances of the Sub-Treasury in gold certificates. The silver in the Treasury has increased $7,773,702, while in the same time the silver certificates outstanding have increased only $2,355,241. The United States notes have increased $10,341,101, while in the same time the currency certificates outstanding have increased only $3,524,000. It will be seen that one of the features of the movement is the conversion of silver certificates and currency certificates into gold certificates. It must also be borne in mind that this has been the result notwithstanding the direct conversion of a large amount of gold certificates into silver certificates of small denominations for circulation as currency in the South and West.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Herald's money article says: The course of prices furnished further evidence today that the bull movement is over for the present. In spite of an admirable manipulation and the strongest sort of appeals for outside support, the public has failed to respond. The most confirmed bulls will confess to a disappointment in that the outside interest in stock speculation has proved to be so meagre, nevertheless it is a fact that, whether prices rise or fall, or whether transactions are small or large, the changes in values are entirely due to the manipulation of the big professional operators or to that of petty board-room traders. Beyond a moderate investment buying of good and fairly-promising railroad bonds and stocks there is no speculative support to the market whatever. At no time today did the market show even a suspicion of buoyancy. On the contrary, it lagged from find to finish, though it is to be confessed that prices struggled fractionally upward during the last hour or so. The halt in the advance is ascribable to the belief that Mr. Gould has been industriously selling stocks for a couple of days. This belief is confirmed by the fact that Mr. Gould denies having done anything of the sort. At any rate it is a positive fact that Mr. Gould intends to skip off within a day or two upon a Southern trip, which he would scarcely do were he loaded down with stocks, as is popularly supposed. Parties who pretend to be well-informed stoutly declare that the bull movement is not over by any means. They affirm that neither Gould nor Vanderbilt has touched the market for a couple of days, desiring to ascertain whether it could keep itself upon its legs without their support. Considering that it has continuously dropped during these two days, the response cannot be considered satisfactory.

Inside the board room matters were rather doleful, and outside of it the news was the reverse of cheerful. The silver question is creating uneasiness, and the action of Congress relating to the forfeiture of lands granted to the Western railroads tends to weaken the values of the properties directly interested.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last—Feb. 27	Last—Feb. 26
Alton & T. H. pref.	100	95	95	95	96
Can. Pacific	500	54¾	54¾	54¾	55¼
Can. Southern	2,750	54¾	54	54	54¾
Central Pacific	10,550	60¾	60¼	60¾	60½
C., B. & Q.	2,205	*124½	123¾	124	126¾
Den. & Rio G.	915	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
Del. & Hud.	5	111¾	111¾	111¾	...
D., L. & W.	85,400	130¾	128¾	129¾	129¾
Erie	24,700	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
E. Tenn. & Ga.	400	7¾	7	7¾	7¾
I., B. & W.	220	16¾	16¾	16¾	...
Illinois Central	100	131¾	131¾	131¾	...
Jersey Central	610	88¾	88¾	88¾	...
Kansas & Texas	1,430	21¾	21¼	21¾	21¾
Lake Shore	18,220	103	101¾	102¾	102¾
Louis. & N.	1,500	48	47¾	47¾	47¾
Manhattan	501	58	58	58	58¾
Mich. Central	400	92¾	92¾	92¾	...
Mo. Pacific	7,220	92¾	91¾	91¾	92¾
N. Y. Central	4,455	116¾	116	116¾	116¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. pfd	100	19	19	19	...
Northern Pacific	420	21¾	21¾	21¾	22¾
Do pfd	7,459	47¾	47	47¾	47
Northwestern	20,010	120	118¾	118¾	118¾
Do pfd	400	145	144	144	145
Ohio Central	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Ohio & Miss.	300	23¾	23¾	23¾	23
Ont. & West	400	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
O. Ry. & N. Co.	1,015	92	91	91¾	92¾
O. Transcon.	18,500	21¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Pacific Mail	12,730	51¾	50	50¾	51
P. P.-C. Co.	1,322	109	107¾	107¾	108¾
Peoria, D. & E.	300	14¾	13¾	14	14¾
Reading	24,480	59¾	58¾	59¾	59¾
Rich. & Dan. term.	500	29¾	29	29¾	29¾
Roch. & Pitts.	865	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Rock Island	1,207	122¾	121¾	121¾	122¾
St. Paul	60,630	91¾	90¾	91	91¾
Do pfd	450	117¾	117	117	117
St. Paul & O.	4,000	31¾	29¾	30¾	31¾
Do pfd	2,700	93¾	91¾	92¾	93
St. P., M. & M.	2,000	94¾	94¾	95	95
Texas Pacific	4,300	21¾	20¾	20¾	21¾
Union Pacific	48,790	80¾	79¾	80¾	80¾
Wabash	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Do pfd	900	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
W. Shore bonds	...	54¾	54¾	54	53¾
Western Union	1,805	76¾	75¾	75¾	76¾

Total sales of stocks today, 399,200 shares.
*C., B. & Q. ex. div. 2 per cent quarterly.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	128	Fargo	110
American	94¾	United States	56

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	101	St. P. & S. C. first	118¾
United States 4½s	114¾	Texas Pacific l. g.	49¾
United States new 4s	123¾	do Rio Grande	72¾
Pacific 6s of 95	129	Union Pacific firsts	115
Central Pacific firsts	113	do land grants	110¾
Erie seconds	93¾	do sinking fund	118¾
Lehigh & W. cfd	107		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana consols	77¼	Tennessee 6s, new	39¼
Missouri 6s	105	Virginia 6s	40
St. Joe	110	Vir. con. ex-mat. coup.	40
Tennessee 6s, old	3.0¾	do deferred	7

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 U S 4s coup	123¾	140000 N Y W S & B 1st	53¾
1000 B N Y & P 1st	97	21000 do	53¾
1000 Can So 1st gtd	93¾	30000 do	53¾
10000 C B & Q deb 5s	95¾	40000 do	54
17000 C & O cur	52	3000 N Y L & W 1st	120
1000 C&O 1st—Series B	101¾	1000 N Y C & St L 1st	100
20000 do	101	18000 do	100¾
4000 C & A 1st	119	2000 N Y S & W 1st	82
10000 Col Coal & I 1st	70¾	10000 N & W g m	104¾
1000 D & H reg 1891	115	10.0 No Pac 1st coup	101¾
4000 D & H coup '94	119	4000 do	101¾
2000 E & T H 1st	98	50 0 do	101¾
4000 E Tenn 5s	73¾	1000 do	102
1000 do	73¾	1000 N J C deb 6s	91
1000 H & St J 8s conv	105¾	2000 N W s f deb 5s	95¼
1000 H&T C 1st—M line	110	5000 Pa of Mo 1st	105¾
3000 Intl coup 6s	84¾	2000 Pac of Mo 2d	111¾
3100 Kas Pac 1st cons	98¾	2000 R W & O Ex 5s	71¾
10000 L & W B con asn	107¾	5000 R & D deb	63¾
10000 M K & T 2d	70¾	2000 So Pac of Mo 1st	105
1000 M K & T g m 5s	73¾	4000 SPM&M 1st cons	103¾
5000 M K & T gen 6s	82¾	1000 S P M & M 2d	113
15 00 do	82¾	1000 Tex Pac inc l g	49
2000 Mo Pac 3d	116	10000 Tex P 1st—R G D	72¾
10000 M & E 1st con	127¾	1000 do	72¾
3000 M & O 1st	106¾	1000 do	72¾
8000 Metn Ele 2d	90	12000 do	72¾
1000 M & St P 8s 1st	131	15000 Un Pac 1st	115
6000 M&SP 1st—H&D	119	450.0 Wab g m 6s	66¾
5000 M&SP 1st—C&PW	116	5000 W S L & P—Chi D	77
15000 do	95¾	5000 do	77¾
70000 do	96¾		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

5000 U S 4½s reg 1891	113¾	2000 H & St J 8s con	105¾
5000 U S 4s coup 1907	123¾	2000 L & N gen 6s	92¾
5000 C&O 1st—Series B	101	1000 L & W B con asn	107
5000 do	101	1000 L N A & C 1st	94¾
5000 C & O cur	52¾	1000 M&SP 1st—SMD	109¾
5000 Can So 1st gtd	93¾	5000 Metn Ele 2d	123
3000 C S P & M 1st	118¾	20 00 N Y W S & B 1st	54
5000 D & R G—W 1st	71	15000 do	54¾
5000 East Tenn inc	16¾	5000 O & T 1st	69¾
5000 E Tenn 5s	73¾	3000 R W & O Ex 5s	71¾
3000 do	73¾	5000 do	71¾
20000 do	73¾	1000 R & P 1st	109¾
3000 do	73¾	2000 St L & I M 5s	75¾
5000 do	73¾	3000 do	75¾
1000 Erie 7s cons gold	131	5000 W S L & P—Chi D	77¾

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 A & P—W D 1st	92¾	20000 M&SP 2d—C&PW	98¾
1000 Can So 1st gtd	99	2000 M&SP 1st—W&M	98¾
6000 Col Coal & I 1st 6s	70¾	2000 do	93¾
5000 Cent Iowa 1st	105¾	3000 M L S & W 1st	102¾
10000 C B & Q deb 5s	95¾	1000 Mutual Union 6s	79
1000 C St L & N O 1st	122	30000 N Y W S & B 1st	54
3000 D & R G—W 1st	70¾	1000 do	54¾
5000 D & R G—1st cop	86	10000 do	54¾
5000 Erie 7s cons gold	131	12000 do	54¾
3000 H&T C 1st—M line	109¾	32000 do	54¾
50.0 Kan Pac 1st cons	98¾	3000 N Y L & W 1st	119¾
5000 L N A & C 1st	94	1000 No Pac 1st coup	101¾
5000 L & N gen mtg 6s	92¾	5000 do	101¾
5000 do	92¾	50 0 do	101¾
1000 do	92¾	6000 Ore Short Line 6s	94¾
10000 M K & T 2d	70¾	1000 O & T 1st	69¾
3000 do	70	11000 O & M cons s f	115¾
5000 M K & T gen 5s	68¾	10000 Tex P 1st—R G D	72¾
70.0 M & E 7s '71	123	1000 Tex P inc l g	49
5000 M K & T gen 6s	82¾	2000 do	49¾
5000 do	82¾	5000 Un Pac 1st	115¾
5000 do	82¾	5000 W U Tel reg 1900	114¾
1000 do	82¾	5 Park Bank	167
6000 do	82¾	40 Net Bank	152¾
6000 do	82¾	20 U S Ex	58

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Money lending at 2; closed at 1½@2. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5¼. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, firm at 486½; do demand, 489¾.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The money market today was a shade firmer under the action of the city banks in generally advancing loans to each other at the clearing-house at 2 per cent, nearly all the transactions today having been at that rate. The unvaried rate of 1½ per cent has lasted since the 24th of January, but the banks are now hoping for a more active demand as one of the results of the opening of the season. Choice grades of paper still pass at 4@4½, with a scant supply. Some of the corporations are offering only 3½ for a year, but no transactions have been heard of at that rate. Good business paper ranges from 4½ to 3½, and a considerable amount is picked up by the country bankers, who are looking for employment for their money. Call loans are steady at 3@4 per cent. New York funds sold down to par today. The gross exchanges were $9,478,721 and the balances $1,249,650. The stock market today was moderately active, but weaker. Mexican Central securities were still a prominent feature; the stock opened at 15 and with frequent fluctuations, during which it receded to 13¾ and recovered to 14½; the final sale was at 13¾, a decline of 1¼ from the closing sale yesterday; the first mortgage 7s opened at 61¾, but afterwards sold off to 60¼@60¾, a decline of 2¼ since yesterday; the incomes declined 2, to 14½. Sonora 7s advanced ¼, to 100½. Atlantic & Pacific 7s were steady at 19; Oregon Short Line 6s at 94¾. Union Pacific sinking-fund 8s declined ¼, to 114¾; do 7s ¼, to 107¾. Milwaukee & St. Paul (Dubuque Division) 6s declined ¼, to 105¾. St. Jo & Cedar Rapids 7s advanced 1, to 119; Burlington & Missouri non-exempt 6s ¾, to 106. New York & New England 7s closed at 100, as before. At the request of Jonas B. French and other petitioners in the matter of the Receivership of the New York & New England Railroad Company Judge Shipman has postponed his decision until Friday, March 7, at 2 p. m. at Hartford. In railroad stocks, Atchison was a shade lower, closing at 78¼, a decline of ¼. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy declined 1¾, to 123¼; Union Pacific 1¼, to 80. Little Rock & Fort Smith was steady at 17¼. Pulman declined ¼, to 108¾; Wisconsin Central ¼, to 13¾. Connotton Valley sold at 47¼. Northern advanced 1, to 111. Eastern was steady at 39. New York & New England declined ¾, to 13; Portland, Saco & Portsmouth ½, to 113; Boston & Maine ¼, to 180½; Boston & Albany ½, to 178¼.

The following were the quotations and sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
First board.					
B. W. P. Co.	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Am. Bell Tel.	100	171	171	171	171
Mexican Tel.	25	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
N. E. Tel.	30	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Atchison	100	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
Con. Valley, pfd.	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
Little Rock	10	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Mexican Central	1,030	15	15	13¾	13¾
N. Y. & N. E.	100	13	13	13	13
Union Pacific	100	80	80	80	80
C., B. & Q.	100	124	124	124	124
Pullman	100	108	108	108	108
Wisconsin Central	50	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Quincy mining	10	45	45	45	45
Second board.					
Bell Tel.	1	170¾	170¾	170¾	170¾
N. E. Tel.	150	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Atchison	200	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
C., B. & Q. (ex div)	100	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼
Erie	5	26	26	26	26
Mexican Central	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Franklin mining	1	11	11	11	11
Catalpa mining	40	35	35	35	35

The following were the bond sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

7000 B & M in Neb 6s	106	20000 N Y & N E 7s	60¾
10,000 N Y & N E 7s	61¾	5000 N	100
25000 do	61¾	5000 Sonora 7s	100¾
10000 do	61¾	1000 U P 7s	107¾
15000 do	60¾	1000 U P 8s	114¾
25000 do	60¾		

SECOND BOARD.

30000 Mex Cent 7s	6 ¾	1000 O S L 6s	94¾
2000 N Y & N E 7s	60¾	1000 Eastern 6s	111¾
10000 do	60¾		

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Clearings, $8,579,066; balances, $1,074,768. Money easy at 3@4. There has been some disposition shown toward selling the Northern Pacific stocks on account of a report that the road has been severely injured by floods during the last week. It is said there have been many severe washouts along its line and that the transportation for four days amounted practically to nothing. There has been some little disposition shown today to sell the junior securities of the Reading Railroad, which is merely the closing of some speculative accounts, the securities of which are now in stronger hands and will probably advance again. The general list closed steady, but exceedingly dull.

The market closed unsettled:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania	60	60¾
Reading	29¾	29¾
Lehigh Valley	...	71
Northern Pacific common	21¾	21¾
Northern Pacific preferred	47¾	47¾
Lehigh Navigation	45¾	45¾
B., N. Y. & P.	9¾	9¾

New Jersey Central	88	88¾
Oregon Transcontinental	20¾	20¾

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—There was an easier market today for New York exchange. Between banks there were sales at par and 25c premium. The posted rates were par buying and $1.00 per $1,000 premium selling.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 27.—Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 487.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 27—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 101 11-16; account, 101¾.

St. Paul, 93¾; Canadian Pacific, 56; Pennsylvania Central, 61¾; New York Central, 118¾; Erie, 26¾; Reading, 30.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Rentes, 76f 32½c.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were rather less active yesterday and averaged lower. They started in weak, with some extensive hammering, and turned about 11 o'clock, the only exterior reason for the change of tone being premonitions of another cold snap approaching from the West, though smaller receipts may have had something to do with the increased firmness. The foreign telegrams were less important than usual, as Ash Wednesday is always a close holiday in British commercial circles.

Provisions were rather quiet in the aggregate and easier, losing the advantage gained the previous day, and then partly recovering it. The foreign quotations were unchanged, and there was little variation in the local hog market. There was heavy bearing early in the day by Ream and Jones, the one mostly selling pork, and the other offering unusually large quantities of lard, but the market reacted when relieved from that pressure, and later there was some buying by parties above noted as sellers. The shipping demand was light, and the speculative trading mostly local. May pork sold early at $18.12½, being 12½c below the latest regular price of Tuesday, improved to $18.17½, fell off to $18.05 under the hammering process, sold up to $18.20, down to $18.07½, back to $18.17½, and closed at $18.15 bid, with March 20c less, and June 7½@10c above May. Lard closed 5c lower, at $9.75 for May, after having sold down to $9.65, with June at a 5c premium. Short ribs closed 7½c lower, at $9.42½ for May, after it had sold at $9.40. On the afternoon call the market was easy, but the later feeling was very weak. May pork declined to $18.02½, May lard to $9.67½, and May ribs to $9.40.

Flour was dull and steady, with little other than local trading. The coarse millstuffs were firmer.

Wheat was less active and easier. It declined ¾c, but reacted, and closed on 'Change ⅛c above the latest regular price of Tuesday, at 93¾c bid for March and 98⅛c for May. The British markets were called quiet and steady, while our receipts were small, and only included one car-load of winter. But there was no outside support, and the wires brought in a few New York orders to sell, probably based on flatness in that city, as the telegrams noted an utter absence of export demand there. Schwartz, Lester, and Warner were all free sellers at about 98c for May, and Love sold down to 97⅞c. Ream sold rather freely, and McHenry was the largest buyer, some thinking that he took in about 500,000 for Jones. About 11 o'clock the news of approaching cold weather caused a radical change in the sentiment, but it was noted that the heaviest bidding was done by one or two men who sold when the market got back to 98⅛c. Fresh receipts of No. 2 spring sold at 93@93¼c, and No. 3 do was quoted at 80@82c. Fresh receipts of No. 2 red were nominal at $1.00@1.02, with 1½c less for regular, and No. 3 red was quoted at 90@92c. On the afternoon call the market declined ⅛c on the receipt of later cables noting large prospective offerings from India and Australia. We note that August wheat sold on 'Change at $1.00@1.00¼c. The latest quotation for May was 97⅞c.

Corn was generally quiet, and followed the lead of wheat. It sold ⅜c lower, but closed on 'Change ¼c above the latest prices of Tuesday, at 53c for March and 58⅛c bid for May. London was called firm, and our receipts were light, while only about 9 per cent of the whole was contract corn. But the home feeling was heavy and there was no outside support. Hence the market sagged till it got down to the put price of the previous afternoon (57⅞c), when there was moderate buying, and the market then reacted, in sympathy with the weather market for wheat. The last half hour witnessed more activity, a good deal of buying being done by the Jones crowd. Fresh receipts of No. 2 sold at 53¼@54c, with new mixed at 48@49c and rejected at 42¼@43c. On the afternoon call the market eased off ⅛c, in sympathy with wheat. It was quoted later at 58c for May.

Oats were very dull and prices showed little change from the previous day. No. 2 mixed was nominally 32c in store. Sales by sample were made at 32¼@34¼c on track and at 33¼@34¼c free on board cars. In futures the trading was very much restricted, but were a shade firmer. The principal delivery opened at 36⅜c, sold up to 36⅝c, and closed at 36⅛c bid, being steady, with April at 32⅞c and June at 36⅜c. The inquiry for samples was fair, and No. 2 white sold at 35¼@36¼c on track and at 35⅛@37c free on board cars.

Rye was a little firmer. The only sale in store was 1 car of No. 2 gilt edge at 58⅛c, and 5 cars unable to get into store were sold at 59c on track and at 59¼@60c free on board cars. Futures were quiet, but about ¼@½c higher, April being nominally 59c and May closing at 63⅜c after having sold at 63¼@63⅝c.

Barley was unchanged, No. 2 being nominal at 63c and No. 3 at 53c in store. Samples were in fair local demand for the higher grades, No. 2 selling at 67@70c (outside for choice Scotch) on track. Futures were inactive, there being no offerings. April was salable at 63¼c and May at 69c.

Seeds were a little more active and higher for timothy, which sold at $1.30@1.31 for prime. Flax was entirely nominal, there being no receipts and no offerings. No. 1 was salable at $1.53 on track. Clover was unchanged at about $5.90 for prime.

Dry goods are moving on a fairly liberal scale. The attendance of buyers is daily increasing, and in some departments of the market there is considerable activity. Prices average firm. There was a moderate inquiry for clothing, millinery, and boots and shoes. Groceries received their full share of attention. Most lines were steady. The demand for dried fruits and canned goods was fair, as was also the demand for fish. Oils remained about steady, a decline in turpentine being the only change noted. Hay was easier. The receipts are larger, and the demand is scarcely enough to take all the offerings. Hides, tallow, and wool were steady at unchanged prices. Green fruits were in moderate request. Potatoes were dull, and poultry dull at quotations. Eggs were unchanged at 22c, with light receipts and a fair inquiry. Whisky is steady at the recent advance.

The receipts of wheat in New York the first three days of this week aggregated 31,500 bu, and the shipments for the first two days were 99,433 bu.

The visible supply of corn Feb. 27, 1882, was reported as 17,215,248 bu, and the market here that day closed at 64¼c.

Receivers here say that no Kansas corn is coming here now. The bulk of our present receipts are from Iowa. Freight discriminations and terminal charges are death to Chicago trade in Kansas corn.

About half an hour before the closing in the provision crowd Bliss caused much amusement by ringing a little bell, which he explained to be a signal that Jones had begun to buy pork.

A well-known operator here asked New York yesterday "What can you do with our No. 2 spring?" The reply was "Nothing. No demand." Another New York dispatch said: "Exporters representing all the French markets say very dull and lower than for twenty years."

We note a private cable bid here yesterday for corn at an advance of 3d per quarter on the price bid by the same party at the close of last week. Yesterday's bid is understood to have been within about 1d of the figure at which it could have been responded to in the affirmative.

A New York telegram says farmers' deliveries and imports (of wheat) into the United Kingdom last week were 1,030,000 bu less than the average consumption. The quantity on passage will probably show a decrease of 800,000 bu, and the visible supply a decrease of 400,000 bu. It was hinted, however, from another source that the decrease in the visible supply may be partially accounted for by looking at wheat which the holders were afraid to retain in elevator, and put afloat to get cool. Against this wicked insinuation we may quote the fact that the Chicago Board of Trade statement makes the visible supply to have decreased over 500,000 bu during last week, or more than is claimed for the New York statement.

A Kansas dispatch to Lester says the weather there continues favorable, and the conditions are such that the wheat would not be injured if the temperature should sink to 20° below zero. Prime's report says the wheat outlook is very favorable.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ¼c in grain above the figures bid:

MESS PORK—PER BRL.

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
March	$18.07½	$17.90 @17.95	*$17.95
April	18.17½	... @ ...	18.05
May	18.27½	18.05 @18.20	18.15
June	18.35	18.15 @18.27½	18.20

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

March	$ 9.57½	$ 9.50 @ 9.55	*$ 9.50
April	9.70	... @ 9.65	*9.60
May	9.82½	9.65 @ 9.77½	9.75
June	9.87½	9.72½ @ 9.82½	9.77½

MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.

Short ribs, cash	$ 9.32½	$ 9.25 @ 9.41	$ 9.30
March	9.32½	9.27½ @ 9.33	9.30
April	9.40	... @ ...	9.35
May	9.50	9.40 @ 9.47½	9.42½
June	9.55	9.45 @ 9.50	*9.45

WHEAT.

No. 2 spring	93¾	93 @ 93¾	93¾
No. 3 spring	80	... @ ...	80
March	93¾	91⅞ @ 93¾	93¾
April	95¾	92¾ @ 93¾	93¾
May	98⅛	97⅞ @ 98⅜	98⅛
June	99¾	99¾ @ 1.00⅛	99¾

CORN.

No. 2 cash	53¾	53¼ @ 54	53¾
High-mixed	53¾	54¼ @ 54⅜	53¾
Rejected	42¾	42¼ @ 43	42¾
March	53	52⅝ @ 53	53
April	53¾	53 @ 53¾	53¾
May	58	57⅞ @ 58⅛	58⅛
June	58¾	58⅜ @ 58¾	58¾

OATS.

No. 2 mixed	32¾	... @ ...	32¾
March	32¾	32 @ 32¾	32¾
April	32¾	32⅝ @ 32⅞	32¾
May	36¾	36⅜ @ 36⅝	36¾
June	36¾	36⅜ @ ...	36¾

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	Cash.	April.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 1.07¾	$ 1.08¾	$ 1.13¼
No. 2 corn	56¾	57¾	61¾
No. 2 oats	41	40¾	42¾
No. 2 rye	65	66	71
No. 2 barley	80		
Pork	18.15	18.35	18.60
Lard	11.42½	11.57½	11.72½
Short ribs	9.95	*9.92½	10.07½

The following are quotations which are often merely nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 7.15@ 7.20
Long clears, loose	9.15@ 9.20
Short clears, loose	9.45@ 9.50
Green hams (16@18 lbs)	11.50@11.75
Sweet-pickled hams (13@15 lbs)	12.00@12.25
Bacon, short ribs	10.25@10.50
Bacon, short clears	10.75@11.00
Bacon, hams	13.50@14.00
Mess beef	11.75@12.00
Beef hams	26.50@27.00
Choice to favorite winters	5.40@ 5.50
Fair to good brands of winters	4.75@ 5.00
Good to choice winters	5.25@ 5.50
Prime to choice springs	4.75@ 5.05
Good to choice export stock, in sacks, extras	4.10@ 4.25
Good to choice export stock, double extras	4.35@ 4.50
Fair to good Minnesota springs	4.25@ 4.75
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	5.25@ 5.75
Patent springs	6.00@ 6.50
Low grades	2.25@ 3.50
Rye flour	3.00@ 3.35

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Wednesday morning. At the corresponding date last year the shipments were not fully reported:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1884.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1884.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.
Flour, brls	17,715	57,072	12,498	458
Wheat, bu	29,784	40,985	17,168	6,509
Corn, bu	336,362	443,117	107,987	4,338
Oats, bu	110,975	109,682	81,623	1,901
Rye, bu	4,290	17,163	380	...
Barley, bu	29,618	33,511	8,424	11,158
Grass seed, lbs	121,141	260,400	133,690	117,180
Flaxseed, lbs	55,000	154,600	343,850	30,100
Broom-corn, lbs	12,000	122,365	125,309	23,470
Cured meats, lbs	278,990	330,460	904,977	382,080
Canned meats, cases	...	...	451	80
Dressed beef, lbs	...	...	430,545	...
Beef, tcs	...	...	8	...
Beef, brls	...	...	679	2
Pork, brls	80	356	183	120
Lard, lbs	43,098	126,498	124,840	18,769
Cheese, lbs	22,400	62,300	46,525	34,070
Butter, lbs	87,625	211,730	99,370	6,760
Dressed hogs, No	304	822	195	...
Live hogs, No	11,370	16,931	5,054	4,332
Cattle, No	7,305	4,432	2,757	2,050
Sheep, No	9,426	6,62	4,857	4,197
Hides, lbs	110,700	258,381	331,750	10,100
Wool, lbs	32,408	177,780	71,000	1,860
Coal, tons	12,324	4,318	2,348	3,876
Lumber, m ft	1,104	377	4,370	1,898
Shingles, m	...	1,496	...	420
Salt, brls	1,882	...	3,514	1,684

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city yesterday morning: 1 car winter wheat, 23 cars No. 2 spring, 9 cars low grades do (33 wheat); 22 cars contract corn, 40 cars new mixed, 190 cars lower grades (252 corn, of which 9 per cent is contract); 57 cars No. 2 oats, 17 cars rejected do; 6 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 20 cars barley. Total, 386 cars, or about 225,000 bu. Inspected out: 9,946 bu wheat, 912 bu oats.

The following were among the imports of the United Kingdom:

	Week ending Feb. 23, 1884.	Week ending Feb. 16, 1884.	Week ending Feb. 24, 1883.
Flour, brls	170,000@175,000	195,000@200,000	270,000@275,000
Wheat, qrs	125,000@130,000	220,0 0@225,000	305,000@310,000
Corn, qrs	80,000@ 85,000	120,000@125,000	170,000@175,000

The Iowa State Senate has passed a bill against all "bucket-shop" speculations in grain and provisions, prohibiting dealings in margins or options.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch of Tuesday says:

"This afternoon Mr. James Houseman, of Houseman & Stonebraker, called upon the Grain Registrar of the exchange and presented receipts for cancellation to the amount of 315,000 bu No. 2 red wheat. All this wheat was in the Union Depot Elevator, and comprised the entire stock of No. 2 wheat in that house. Mr. Houseman stated that this wheat was withdrawn for shipment and will be sent away just as rapidly as cars can be obtained to load. This will leave the total stock of No. 2 wheat here less than 660,000 bu."

A stock-dealer who is traveling in Kansas writes to a member of our Board of Trade as follows: "The corn crop was never better than in the year 1883. I have talked with shippers of grain; they all tell me that the corn commenced coming into market in October, and has continued to come ever since, and all, or nearly all, has been sent forward. The warehouses all along the roads are small and not intended for storing more than ten cars of corn at a time. You would naturally suppose that there would be thousands of bushels of corn cribbed along the railways. This is not the case. I have not seen up to this time over 5,000 bu cribbed at any one station. It seems there was a demand for good No. 2 corn early in the season. The prices to the farmer in Kansas and Southwest Missouri were quite satisfactory, and they sold all they had to spare all the way from 25c to 35c. The feeders are to be found all over the State. Thousands of bushels will be fed, etc." The above agrees with the statement of a good many receivers here.

COMMERCE OF CHICAGO.

The following are the totals of receipts of leading articles of produce in this city as extracted from the last three annual reports of the Board of Trade of this city. A star indicates that the figures for last year are evidently defective:

Articles	1883.	1882.	1881.
Flour, brls	4,295,515	4,179,912	4,815,329
Wheat, bu	20,3 4,154	23,098,598	14,824,990
Corn, bu	74,412,519	49,991,755	7 ,393,315
Oats, bu	36,502,283	26,812,872	24,361,538
Rye, bu	5,484,259	1,964,516	1,368,552
Barley, bu	8,813,899	6,488,140	5,555,358
Total br'dst'ffs, bu	164,924,732	126,146,483	146,807,329
Beef, pkgs	792	1,710	3,0 3
Pork, brls	52,036	45,198	52,208
Hog meats, lbs	139,971,942	106,165,038	138,287,745
Lard, lbs	72,010,072	40,696,384	61,423,671
Butter, lbs	75,333,082	63,934,045	63,270,785
Wool, lbs	40,533,290	36,810,320	45,555,195
Hides, lbs	71,005,097	68,977,610	71,835,155
Flaxseed, bu	3,079,285	4,925,091	3,973,983
Other seeds, lbs	70,704,252	52,839,404	47,363,084
Salt, brls	1,524,291	1,067,218	1,251,239
Coal, tons	3,780,108	3,080,798	3,399,427
Lumber, m	1,909,910	2,117,545	1,878,932
Shingles, m	1,159,251	983,086	863,915
Oat-meal, brls	80,738	77,127	74,233
Corn-meal, brls	10,496	12,932	5,750
Canned goods, cas's	5,148	3,498	2,579
Cheese, lbs	47,596,001	45,151,000	46,003,000
Malt, bu	675,430	444,508	341,651
Hops, lbs	3,861,912	4,230,0 0	3,840,000
Oil-cake, tons	11,703	16,977	19,428
Millstuffs, tons	141,610	167,885	161,007
*Liquors, brls	15,788	127,730	131,270
Cattle, No	1,878,944	1,582,530	1,498,550
Sheep, No	749,917	628,887	493,624
Hogs, live, No	5,640,625	5,817,504	6,474,844
Hogs, dressed, No	56,538	36,778	52,885
*Fr'sh pr'v'sons, ton	...	15,935	11,463
*Tallow, tons	23	10,561	10,388
*Grease, tons	...	15,541	13,077
Broom-corn, tons	15,416	9,384	10,406
*Tobacco, lbs	...	63,574,000	52,090,000
*Cotton, lbs	...	49,540,000	29,935,000
*Sugar, pkgs	332,076	725,942	397,155
*Sirup & molas. pkgs	35,546	183,973	158,166
*Coffee, lbs	...	61,046,000	62,515,000
*Tea, lbs	...	21,082,000	20,118,000
*Furs and pelts, lbs	...	4,252,000	3,287,000
*Lead, tons	65	28,370	16,735
*Iron, manf'd, tons	620	575,253	622,804
Pig-iron, tons	24,404	238,027	283,418
Iron-ore, tons	66,784	7,059	23,382

The following are the corresponding reports of shipments from this city for the three years last passed:

Articles.	1883.	1882.	1881.
Flour, brls	3,999,431	3,845,067	4,499,743
Wheat, bu	11,728,754	15,787,884	17,127,540
Corn, bu	71,606,566	49,074,499	73,482,217
Oats, bu	31,843,985	23,884,220	23,355,217
Rye, bu	3,330,554	1,775,148	1,104,451
Barley, bu	4,643,011	3,298,252	3,113,251
Total br'adst'ffs, bu	141,72 ,269	114,864,933	140,397,597
Beef, pkgs	111,570	138,719	113,493
Pork, brls	340,305	435,625	319,919
Hog meats, lbs	643,994,266	615,822,951	782,963,229
Lard, lbs	255,228,899	235,473,530	278,531,733
Butter, lbs	76,554,902	50,927,879	56,149,762
Wool, lbs	44,369,187	45,308,893	42,588,086
Hides, lbs	96,531,699	93,026,199	86,563,547
Flaxseed, bu	3,093,591	4,334,047	3,540,3 3
Other seeds, lbs	62,078,720	54,469,994	49,610,368
Salt, brls	1,037,166	1,320,690	986,730
Coal, tons	1,040,094	737,477	843,342
Lumber, ft	1,064,816,000	1,073,419,000	999,572,000
Shingles, No	91,714,000	145,943,000	185,334,000
Oat-meal, brls	165,891	56,424	85,084
Corn-meal, brls	51,756	88,901	91,734
Can'd meats, cases	730,966	611,514	465,351
Cheese, lbs	36,644,000	30,274,000	35,551,000
Malt, bu	2,378,576	1,936,753	1,840,178
Hops, lbs	3,162,144	3,336,000	2,128,000
Oil-cake, tons	27,645	36,337	31,694
Millstuffs, tons	114,768	148,637	145,432
*Liquors, brls	5,685	223,886	232,809
Cattle, No	965,758	921,009	938,712
Sheep, No	374,463	314,200	253,168
Hogs, live, No	1,319,392	1,747,722	1,289,079
Hogs, dressed, No	44,267	40,196	46,849
Fresh prov'ns, tons	...	96,154	88,318
*Tallow, tons	285	8,082	10,417
*Grease, tons	...	9,577	10,698
Broom-corn, tons	9,176	7,480	7,128
*Tobacco, lbs	...	35,831,000	26,852,000
*Cotton, lbs	...	37,619,000	24,683,000
*Sugar, pkgs	13,420	559,129	501,876
*Sirup and molasses, pkgs	3,283	145,017	120,187
*Coffee, lbs	...	44,246,000	37,583,000
*Tea, lbs	...	17,839,000	12,680,000
*Furs and pelts, lbs	...	2,163,000	3,690,000
Lead, tons	39,416	21,509	16,001
Iron, man'f'd tons	3,214	479,259	449,644
Pig-iron, tons	44	71,680	138,374

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—250 brls springs partly at $4.00; 175 sacks do on private terms; 405 brls springs on private terms; 330 sacks low grades at $2.45@2.50; 125 brls rye on private terms. Total about 1,125 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—4 cars bran at $15.25@15.75; 4 cars middlings at $16.25@16.50; 2 cars wheat screenings at $12.75@13.00.

WINTER WHEAT—6 cars by sample at $1.02 for No. 2 red free on board cars. Total about 3,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—8 cars No. 2 at 93@93¼c; 19 cars by sample at 85@88c for No. 3 on track and 87@90c free on board cars. Total about 14,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 25,000 bu March at 93@93¼c; 25,000 bu April at 93¾@93¾c; 200,000 bu May at 98¼@98⅜c; 320,000 bu June at 99¾@99⅞c; 15,000 bu July at $1.01.

CORN—49 cars No. 2 at 53¼@54c; 7 cars high mixed at 54¼@54⅜c; 8 cars rejected at 42¼@43c; 16 cars new mixed at 48@49c; 1 car new high mixed at 50¼c; 228 cars by sample at 45c for rejected on track and at 48@54c free on board cars. Total about 137,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 5,000 bu February at 53¾c; 5,000 bu April at 53¼c; 315,000 bu May at 58⅛@58c; 10,000 bu June at 58¾c; 65,000 bu July at 59⅞c.

OATS—94 cars by sample at 33@34¼c for No. 2 mixed on track and 33¼@34¼c free on board cars. Total about 95,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 5,000 bu February at 32⅜c; 10,000 bu April at 32⅝c; 25,000 bu May at 36⅜c; 10,000 bu June at 36⅜@36⅝c.

RYE—1 car No. 2 at 58⅛c; 1 cars by sample at 59c for No. 2 on track and 59¼@60c free on board cars. Total about 4,000 bu. On the afternoon call the sales were: 35,000 bu May at 63⅜@63¼c.

BARLEY—29 cars by sample at 67@70c for No. 2, 55@63c for No. 3, and 53¼c for No. 4. Total about 14,000 bu.

MESS PORK—There were no sales on 'Change. On the afternoon call the sales were: 250 brls March at $17.95; 1,000 brls May at $18.15.

LARD—335 tcs at $9.50. On the afternoon call the sales were: 1,750 tcs May at $9.72½.

DRESSED HOGS—No sales reported.

COOPERAGE—No sales reported.

HAY—1 car No. 1 timothy at $11.50; 2 cars at $10.00; 1 car choice at $10.50; 2 cars No. 2 at $8.50 on track; 1 car at $9.00 free on board cars; 1 car Illinois upland prairie at $8.00 switched; 1 car Iowa at $8.50; 2 cars at $9.50; 1 car choice at $10.00 on track; 1 car No. 1 prairie (country point) at $5.50 free on board cars.

MEATS—75,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 11¾c; 50,000 lbs long cut do on private terms; 50 tcs bruised sweet-pickled hams (17½ lbs) at 11½c; 150 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 7¼c; 50,000 lbs short ribs at $9.25@9.40. On the afternoon call the sales were: 50,000 lbs June at $9.45.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Steady and unchanged at previous prices, as follows: Choice hurl, 6½@8c; green, self-working, 5@6c; red-tipped, self-working, 4@5¼c; common and inferior, 2¼@3½c.

BUTTER—Trade was again reported dull. There was demand enough to absorb the limited offerings of choice butter, but next to nothing was done in the poorer sorts. Prices ranged about as before and were nominally steady: Creamery, fancy, 30@32c; do common to choice, 22@28c; dairy, fancy, 25@28c; dairy, choice, 20@23c; dairy, fair to good, 16@18c; common grades, 13@15c; packing stock, 9½@10c; inferior, 8@9c; grease, 7@7½c.

CHEESE—Continued fair activity characterizes this market. Prices remain firm, fine goods readily commanding outside quotations. We repeat our list: Full cream cheddar, mild, 14@14½c; full cream flat, two in a box, 14½@15c; flat, slightly skimmed, 9¾@10c; skim, common to fair, 8@9c; low grades, 3@7c; Young America, 15c.

EGGS—The market shows no change, ranging firm at 22c for fresh laid.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice oranges and apples are not plenty and find a ready market. Prices rule steady as follows: Apples, per brl, $1.50@4.00; pears, California winter Nellis, per box, $3.00; pears, Easter Beurre, $2.50; oranges, Florida, per box, $4.00@5.50; Valencias, per case, $4.50@5.50; Messinas, $2.00@2.50; grapes, Malaga, 35-lb brl, $8.50@9.50; lemons, per box, $3.00@4.00.

GROCERIES—A good seasonable demand exists, and the general market maintains the steady tone so long characterizing it. We quote: Coffee—Java, 20@25c; Maricaibo, 14@15c; Mexican, fair to good, 14@14½c; Rio, fancy, 15@15½c; Rio, prime to choice, 13¾@14½c; Rio, common to good, 12@13c. Sugar—Patent cut loaf, 8¾c; standard granulated, 8c; standard A, 7¾c; extra C, 6¾@7c; yellow, 5½@6c. Rice—Carolina, 6¼@7¼c; Louisiana, 5¼@6¼c.

HAY—The market was quiet but firm at $10.00@10.75 for No. 1 timothy and $7.50@10.00 for Iowa upland.

HIDES—Steady, with no change in prices: Light green salted, 8c; heavy cows, 7¾c; green salted calf, 12½c; bulls, 6¼c; dry salted, 11@11½c; No. 2 dry salted, 9c; dry flint, No. 1, 14@14½c; sheep pelts, wool estimated, 25@28c; damaged No. 2, 6c. Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—There was a steady market for about everything in the list. Turpentine is now quoted at 40c; Carbon, 150 test, snow white and water white, 12¼c; 150 test, prime white, 10¾c; 175 test, headlight, 14½c; Wisconsin test, prime white, 10¾c; Wisconsin test, water white, 12½c; Michigan test, prime white, 13c; Michigan test, water white, 16c; lard, extra, 77c; lard, No. 1, 65c; lard, No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 54c; linseed, boiled, 57c; whale, winter, 72c; sperm, $1.35; miners', 90@ 92c; neatsfoot, pure, 80c; turpentine, 40c.

POULTRY—Was dull and prices were lower. Shippers are out of the market on account of a break in the East. Chickens sold at 11@12c, turkeys at 15c, ducks at 13@15c, and geese at 7@10c.

SEEDS—Flax was nominally unchanged at $1.53 on track and about $1.49 in store. Timothy was scarce and in request and an advance of 2c was maintained, prime being quoted at $1.30@1.31. Clover was steady at $5.90.

TALLOW—Was steady at 7¾c for No. 1 city and 7c for No. 1 country.

WOOL—The market rules steady and firm for bright, best wools, which are scarce. We quote Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Eastern Iowa wools in graded lots to manufacturers from hands of wool commission merchants according to grade and quality as follows: Washed—Heavy fine, 24@27c; good do, 31@34c; medium, 34@37c; low do, 31@37c; coarse, 20@33c; good to prime medium tub, 35@37c; poor and coarse do, 26@30c. Unwashed—Heavy fine, 15@20c; fine, 21@24c; medium, 25@28c; low do, 22@25c; coarse, 15@22c.

Western Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, etc., are quoted as follows: Coarse, 16@18c; low medium, 20@21c; medium, 22@23c; heavy to good fine, 16@19c for good average lots, with very dark, earthy, or heavy clips 16@2c less and brighter clips 1@2c more. Burry and chaffy wools, 4@10c less, according to condition. Sales to dealers are quoted 1@3c less.

WHISKY—Was steady at the recent advance, distillers' finished goods being quoted at $1.17.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,227	9,795	3,550
Tuesday	7,138	11,370	9,426
Wednesday	8,000	16,000	8,000
Total	21,365	37,165	20,976
Same time last week	16,680	59,049	15,063
Shipments—			
Monday	3,046	8,118	2,404
Tuesday	2,757	5,054	4,857
Total	5,803	13,172	7,261

The hogs received during Sunday and Monday averaged 74 to the car-load, and not 70 lbs as the types made us say in Tuesday's report.

It is reported that a representative of the Texas Investment Company who is now in Europe has effected a sale to English capitalists of extensive ranch property in four adjoining counties on Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos River for $2,500,000. This is said to be the largest live-stock transaction ever made.

Of the twenty local packers only five were buying hogs yesterday. Between them they absorbed about 4,500. Shippers were freer buyers, they taking a total of 8,000. Fully 5,000 were left over.

In comparison with the corresponding three days of last week we have gained this week about 5,000 cattle and 6,000 sheep and lost 22,000 hogs. The receipts of sheep for Tuesday and yesterday aggregated about 17,500 head, which is a much larger number than ever received for any previous two consecutive days.

Cattle averaged weaker. All grades sold at pretty full figures early in the day, but subsequently there was a decline of 5@10c in shipping lots. Trading was at $2.50@6.75. The hog market was dull and weaker. Most of the good lots were taken at about Tuesday's prices but the poorer sorts sold 5@10c lower. Sheep were in heavy supply and sold a shade lower, but were active at the modified prices.

CATTLE—For the three days of the present week we have received some 5,000 more cattle than for the same time last week. Yesterday's arrivals were larger than any one in the trade had expected. As a result there was a weaker feeling. The trading done early in the day, before the full extent of the supply had become known, was at fully Tuesday's prices, but the later sales were at something off. The modified prices called out free buying, and during the day the bulk of the large supply changed hands, but as some of the shippers are now pretty well filled up it is more than probable that with anything like as large receipts for the remainder of the week prices would undergo a marked decline. The quality of yesterday's offerings was rather poor. There were a few droves which by courtesy might be called good, but by far the larger part answered the description of common and medium. The best lot on sale consisted of a load of smooth, well-finished 1,414-lb steers, for which Conover & Hall obtained $6.75. Most of the trading was at $5.00@6.30.

Butchers' stuff was not too plentiful, and prices for that class were steadily held. Canners and butchers both were free buyers, and a clearance was made at Tuesday's range.

Stockers and feeders sold quite as well as on the preceding days of the week. There was a good, strong demand and not a very liberal supply, at $4.00@4.85 for the former and at $4.85@5.40 for the latter.

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
17	1,414	$6.75	16 feeders	985	$5.25
15	1,581	6.65	20 feeders	964	5.00
15	1,519	6.50	23 stockers	798	4.75
75	1,353	6.45	15 stockers	800	4.80
16	1,429	6.40	36 stockers	735	4.70
18	1,375	6.35	24 stockers	759	4.60
31	1,385	6.35	25 stockers	690	4.35
15	1,424	6.30	16 stockers	580	4.20
88	1,381	6.30	21 stockers	657	4.40
15	1,341	6.30	21 stockers	750	4.40
64	1,279	6.20	28 stockers	576	4.12½
51	1,294	6.15	15 stockers	542	4.00
18	1,285	6.00	47 cows	1,076	4.75
38	1,306	6.00	10	812	4.65
18	1,314	6.10	17 cows	1,082	4.60
15	1,223	6.05	10 cows	1,018	4.50
18	1,248	6.00	11 Tx. bulls	1,150	4.65
125	1,196	6.00	10 cows	1,018	4.50
18	1,188	5.95	27 cows	1,114	4.50
18	1,169	5.85	10 cows	1,048	4.35
18	1,208	5.95	17 cows	1,014	4.40
87	1,155	5.90	18 cows	1,000	4.20
70	1,240	5.85	23 cows	839	4.20
11	1,275	5.80	21 cows	1,080	4.12½
12	1,149	5.75	20 cows	1,016	4.00
33	1,183	5.75	34 cows	923	4.00
16	1,169	5.75	15 cows	898	3.95
15	1,143	5.75	22 cows	882	3.90
120	1,078	5.75	15 cows	960	3.80
32	1,090	5.65	10 cows	911	3.75
18	1,106	5.60	10 cows	873	3.75
17	1,112	5.60	18 cows	984	3.70
20	1,115	5.50	21 cows	850	3.60
18	1,112	5.50	10 cows	847	3.00
34	1,089	5.40	18 bulls	1,391	4.75
13	950	5.35	10 bulls	1,384	4.25
21	975	5.25	11 bulls	1,248	4.10
17	974	5.25	15 dist. bulls	1,001	3.25
34	1,040	5.00			

HOGS—The market was extremely quiet all day. The lack of activity was more the result of the scarcity of good hogs than of a lack of demand. There was a small supply to begin with, and three-fourths of that consisted of a class of hogs that is not sought either by packers or shippers. After the early morning, when Tuesday's prices were generally obtained, the market sagged 5@10c, and at the close the feeling was depressed. Fully 5,000 hogs, mostly of the scalawag order, were left over. Sales were at $5.90@6.95 for inferior to choice light weights, and at $6.40@7.40 for inferior mixed to good smooth heavy lots. Light went principally at $6.40@6.85, and heavy grades mostly at $6.75@7.30. For skips and culls prices ranged from $4.50@6.10.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
54	332	$7.40	42	281	$6.85	42	258	$6.60
...	...	7.40	72	224	6.85	66	201	6.60
...	...	7.35	79	233	6.85	73	180	6.60
...	...	7.35	51	224	6.85	82	175	6.55
...	...	7.30	57	196	6.80	43	173	6.50
...	...	7.30	57	183	6.80	44	162	6.50
143	...	7.25	67	210	6.80	47	162	6.50
...	...	7.20	37	178	6.80	47	162	6.50
...	...	7.20	59	191	6.75	88	160	6.45
...	...	7.15	133	241	6.75	40	161	6.45
...	...	7.15	68	249	6.75	56	168	6.40
...	...	7.10	82	201	6.75	41	181	6.40
...	...	7.10	92	178	6.75	61	160	6.40
...	...	7.05	44	251	6.70	41	171	6.35
...	...	7.0	104	291	6.70	102	162	6.30
...	...	7.00	88	184	6.70	45	141	6.25
...	...	7.00	67	215	6.70	44	156	6.25
...	...	6.95	59	237	6.65	25	145	6.20
...	...	6.95	47	228	6.65	12	142	6.10
...	...	6.9	45	181	6.65	103	135	6.00
...	...	6.90	71	208	6.60	34	121	5.75
43	295	6.90	48	234	6.60			

SHEEP—Good to choice sheep sold about as well as on Tuesday, there being no more of that class than the trade required, but for anything grading below good the market dropped down another notch, averaging 1@15c lower than Monday. Sales were at $3.75@6.00 for inferior to choice. Few lots got above $5.50, while the larger part changed hands at $4.50@5.40. A part of a load averaging 119 lbs was taken at $6.25.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
41	72	$4.25	49	98	$4.75	84	103	$5.30
273	114	4.25	380	129	4.80	159	103	5.37½
...	...	4.37½	170	...	5.00	86	...	5.40
175	...	4.40	101	87	5.00	81	103	5.50
...	113	4.40	158	120	5.00	124	105	5.55
89	109	4.50	51	95	5.00	31	89	5.60

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
103	88	4.50	76	94	5.00	60	94	4.60
107	86	4.50	111	98	5.00	264	103	4.85
57	79	4.50	104	99	5.10	62	131	5.60
82	95	4.70	64	93	5.12½	73	127	6.00
167	89	4.70	121	103	5.12½	62	124	6.00
156	92	4.70	73	107	5.25	37	119	6.25

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—HOGS—Trade opened up very slow. Representative sales: 46 head, averaging 231 lbs, at $7.05; 53, averaging 226 lbs, at $6.90; 22, averaging 234 lbs, at $6.80; 75, averaging 200 lbs, at $7.00; 37, averaging 163 lbs, at $6.70; 24, averaging 187 lbs, at $6.70; 52, averaging 233 lbs, at $6.85.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 300 head; notwithstanding a very liberal supply the market was active and strong; exports, $6.50@7.00; good to choice, $5.80@6.40; common to medium, $5.00@5.75; corn-fed Texans, $5.00@5.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 400 head; firm and active; common to fair, $3.50@4.50; medium to good, $4.75@5.25; choice to fancy, $5.50@6.25; Texans, $3.00@5.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,270 head; supply not equal to the wants of trade; market firm but slow at an advance from Monday equal to ¼c; strong ¼c; common to prime steers sold at $6.00@7.35 per cwt live weight; tops, $7.70@7.83; the bulk of business was at $6.50@7.00, and even at these prices all the Western-bought cattle made a loss; exporters used 24 car-loads.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,600 head; slow trade; easier prices for all except good and prime stock; nothing like a clearance was made; ordinary to prime sheep sold at $5.50@7.00 per cwt; extra do at $7.12½; common to extra lambs, $6.50@8.12½.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,700 head, all consigned; none for sale alive; a dull feeling; nominal value, $6.90@7.30 per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 27.—CATTLE—Active and firm; extra, $6.25@7.00; fair to good, $5.25@6.00; common, $4.00@5.00; receipts, 740 head; shipments, 57.

HOGS—Dull and lower; Philadelphias, $7.50@7.70; Yorkers, $6.00@6.90; receipts, 575 head; shipments, 575.

SHEEP—Dull; prime, $6.00@6.40; fair to good, $5.25@5.75; common, $3.00@4.00; receipts, 3,400 head; shipments, 2,800.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head; weak and lower; native steers, 1,035 to 1,357 lbs, $5.10@5.62½; stockers and feeders, $4.65@5.05; cows, $3.40@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,300 head; weak and lower; lots 156 to 255 lbs, $5.50@5.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600 head; steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 27.—HOGS—Weak; common and light, $5.65@6.90; packing and butchers', $6.65@7.40; receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 1,300.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American, 10s@11s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Winter, 8s 2d@8s 5d; spring, 7s 10d@8s 2d; California, 7s 9d@8s; club, 8s 1d@8s 5d. Corn, 5s 2d for new and 5s 5d for old.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 78s. Lard, 49s. Pork dull; prime mess, Eastern, 83s; Western, 73s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—2:30 p. m.—PROVISIONS—Shoulders dull at 38s 6d. Hams—Long cut dull at 50s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 9,050.

COMMON RESIN—4s 6d@4s 9d.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—REFINED PETROLEUM—6@6¼d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—28s 3d@28s 6d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 27—12 m.—Wheat dull and heavy. Corn quiet but steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. To arrive—Wheat, not much doing; corn firm. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent, dull and neglected; corn rather dull. Pork, 78s. Lard, 49s. Bacon—Long clear, 48s; short clear, 47s. Tallow, 40s. Cheese, 71s. Beef, 112s. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn, not much doing. Country markets for wheat steady.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat heavy. Corn quiet but steady. MARK LANE—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn quiet but steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat quiet; corn firm. Country markets for wheat—English and French steady.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—GRAIN—A comparatively moderate speculative movement reported in No. 2 red wheat on more urgent offerings, partly in view of the heaviness at the West, and prices here yielded about ⅜@½c a bu; through the extra trading a rally occurred here, as at the West, bringing the range of quotations well up to the final figures of yesterday; winter wet with only a limited call, as well for export as for home use, but, on restricted offerings, held its own as to price; of the export purchases the bulk was of No. 2 red delivered from store; spring held firmly but dull. Sales of No. 1 red at $1.22@1.22¼ in elevator, $1.08¾ in store, and $1.10¼@1.10¾ delivered afloat from store, closing at $1.13¼ bid in elevator; No. 1 hard Duluth spring to arrive for milling at $1.24¾. No. 2 red futures: February closing at $1.08¾ asked; March $1.08¾@1.08¾, closing at $1.08¾ bid; April $1.10¾@1.10¾, closing at $1.10¾ bid; May $1.12¾@1.13¼, closing at $1.13¼ asked; June $1.13¾@1.14¼, closing at $1.13¾. Corn—Prices on prompt deliveries ruled generally a trifle firmer, and in the instance of No. 3 advanced early as much as 1½c, though on this reacting near the close rather sharply, leaving off irregularly. Sales of No. 2 ... at 63¼c, closing at 63¼c, and in elevator in lots at 63¼@... c, closing at 63¼c; do old crop in store, 63¾c; do delivered, 65c; No. 2 in lots, 59@60c. No. 2 futures: February closing at 62¾c asked; March 62¾@63¼c, closing at 63¼c; April 63¾@64¼c, closing at 63¾c; May 64¾@65¼c, closing at 65¼c; June 65¾@66¼c, closing at 66¼c. Oats a trifle stronger on comparatively light offerings, with a moderate inquiry noted for prompt delivery, and again an extremely tame speculative movement. Sales: No. 1 white in elevator at 46c; No. 2 white in elevator at 43½@44c, closing in elevator at 44c; No. 2 in store and elevator, 40@40¼c, closing in elevator at 40¼c bid, and 40¾c; No. 2 Chicago afloat, 42c bid and 42¾c asked for strictly prime. No. 2 futures: February, closing at 40¼c asked; March 40¾c, closing at 40¾c bid; April 41¼c, closing at 41¼c bid; May, 42¼@42¾c, closing at 42¾c; June, closing at 42¾c. Rye again higher, as it was scarce and wanted by shippers; sales Canada afloat, out promptly, 76c; prime Western delivered, 73¾c; No. 1, 74@74¼c in elevator and afloat, and No. 2 in elevator at 72c. Barley and malt quiet; quoted as before. Of barley sales ungraded Canada at 82@88c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products only moderately active, and in the instance of lard weaker, in sympathy with the depression at the West. Pork in more request for early delivery, and quoted firm, with mess pork at $17.75@18.25, as to brands; family mess at $19.00@19.75; extra prime, $17.00@17.50; clear backs, $20.00@21.50. Cut meats in light demand and barely steady within previous range. Bacon quoted as before on a dull market. Western steam lard has been very moderately sought after for early delivery, with contract grade at the close at $9.85@9.87½. Futures: February, closing $9.78@9.80; March $9.78@9.85, closing at $9.78; April $9.87@9.90; May $9.93@10.00, closing at $9.93 asked; June closing $9.95@9.97; July closing $10.01@10.03.

TALLOW—In moderate demand, with prime city quoted at 7¾c asked.

SUGARS—Raw very dull at previous prices; refined as last quoted.

FREIGHTS—Continued and pronounced heaviness was again complained of in the berth-freight line by the agents of the regular steam packets as resulting from the utterly insignificant current outflow of produce and merchandise and consequent extreme difficulty of providing cargo promptly for the vessels of the several lines, even at the very seriously depressed rates now named on the limited offerings of cotton, flour, grain, provisions, and miscellaneous freight, whether through or local. Cable advices afford very little encouragement to shippers, who operate very cautiously. Of the more interesting shipments of general cargo were, for Liverpool, by steam, provisions at 10@20s, local at 15s, and in tcs, 3s@3s 3d; for other ports very meagre quantities of miscellaneous freight of the various classes, at proportionately low quotations. Of the contracts for grain were, for Liverpool, by steam, hence at 2d; London, 2¼d; Newcastle, 2¾d; Baltic ports, 3s 6d.

COTTON—Steady at 10¾@11¼c; futures barely steady; February, 10.90c; March, 10.91c; April, 10.97c; May, 11.13c; June, 11.25c; July, 11.35c; August, 11.43c; September, 11.12c; October, 10.71c; November, 10.63c; December, 10.63c.

FLOUR—Steady; super State and Western, $2.85@3.40; common to good extra, $3.40@3.75; good to choice, $3.80@6.50; extra Ohio, $3.40@6.00; St. Louis, $3.40@6.25; Minnesota patent process, $5.75@6.90.

HAY—Dull.

HOPS—Firm, with a moderate demand.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio steady at 13¾@13⅞c; options 10@15 points lower; fairly active; Rio No. 7, spot, 11c; sales 250 bags February, 10.95c; 8,250 do March, 10.85@10.90c; 6,000 do April, 10.95@11.00c; 8,500 do May, 11.00@11.10c; 1,000 do June, 11.10@11.15c; 750 do July, 11.15c; 1,000 do December, 11.25c. Molasses steady at 35@55c. Rice quiet but firm; domestic, 4¾@7c; rangoon, 4¼c.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; United, $1.00¾.

RESIN—Firm.

EGGS—Western fresh, demand fair and market firm at 22c.

LEATHER—Demand fair and market firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 21¼@25c.

WOOL—Dull but firm; domestic fleece, 33@45c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 10@28c; Texas, 14@27c.

BUTTER—Quiet but steady for choice.

LEAD—Quiet but firm; common, $4.05@4.10.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 13,037 brls; wheat, 13,500 bu; corn, 31,625 bu; oats, 28,400 bu; rye, 4,500 bu; barley, 22,730 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 16,963 brls; wheat, 51,313 bu; corn, 97,358 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Stock of wheat this morning is 909,982 bu (555,839 bu No. 2 red); withdrawals from elevator, 29,245 bu for city milling, 10,345 for rail shipment. There were actually no orders received from the outside for wheat. May opened at $1.10¾, sold up to $1.11¼, closing at the top; June, $1.09¾@1.09¾; July, $1.00¾@1.01; year opened at 97¼c, advanced to 97¾c, declined to 97¼c, but afterwards was actively sought and sold up to 98¾c, at which it closed; bids of $1.05¾ for February, and $1.05¾ for April; cash grades firm and in small supply, and firmly held; milling demand light; No. 2 red, $1.10¾ in St. Louis; $1.09¾ asked for C. $1.08¾ bid for regular. Stock of corn, 2,079,237 bu (of which 1,625,018 was No. 2 mixed, a decrease of 8,800 bu), against 2,070,424 yesterday; withdrawals from elevators, 7,084 bu for city use, 4,118 for rail, and 60,841 for river shipment. Trading insignificant, though the feeling was firm and generally better prices were paid; for February a few trades were made at 49@49¼c; March, 49¾c; June, 53¾c; April, 5 ¼c was bid; July, 53¾c bid; May opened at 51¾c, declined to 51¾c, advanced to 51¾c, closing at 51¾c, or ¼@¾c above yesterday; little change in cash grades and the market was steady and firmer; a speculative buyer took all the No. 2 mixed, shippers being entirely out, but the low grades sold readily for shipment, mainly on orders; No. 2 mixed, 48c. Stock of oats, 128,947 bu (172,012 bu No. 2), against 251,436 bu yesterday; withdrawals from elevator, 2,376 bu for city use. Not a trade was made in oat futures; bids were 33¾c for February, 33¾c for March, 34¾c for April, and 35¾c for May; cash grades were firm, and the moderate offerings were purchased at sight by order buyers; No. 2, 33¾c. At the afternoon call quotations were as follows: Wheat—February, $1.05¼ bid; March, $1.05¾ bid; April, $1.06¾ bid; May, $1.11¼@1.11¾ to $1.10¾, closing at $1.10¾@1.10¾; June, $1.09¾@1.09¾, and late $1.09¾ asked; July, $1.00¾@1.00¾; year, 97¾c. Corn—February, 49¾c bid; March, 49¾c bid; April, 50¾c bid; May, 51¾c; June, 53¾c bid; July, 54c bid. Oats—February, 33¾c bid; March, 33¾c bid; April, 34¾c bid; May, 35¾c.

PROVISIONS—A little standard mess pork sold at $18.00 and hard side was held at $17.75. Prime steam lard nominal at $9.40@9.45. Dry salt loose longs, East Side, sold at $9.40, cost and freight included. Spot shoulders held at $7.10@7.12½, longs at $9.40, clear ribs at $9.60, and shorts at $9.75, but none sold. In bacon packed longs sold at $10.00@10.12½, shorts $10.30@10.35, shoulders $7.62½, clear ribs at $10.37½. Hams—Plain sugar-cured and canvased, 13@15c for choice to favorites. Breakfast bacon, $11.12½@12.50. Beef—Extra mess, $11.00@13.00 per brl, $7.00@7.50 per ½-brl.

LEAD—Easy and slow; $3.70 offered.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Higher at 19c.

FLAXSEED—Nominal at $1.52.

HAY—Unchanged.

BRAN—Higher; 85c at mill.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet at $2.60.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 93,000 bu; oats, 19,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu; oats, 53,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

[Complementary reports will be found in the first column of this page.]

Suitable advt's received for this page every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FEB. 22, SORREL HORSE, 12 years old, white face and legs, blind of one eye, had carriage harness on. Also one pony bay horse about 12 years old, lost or stolen 2 months ago; had saddle and bridle on when last seen. Reward will be given for information or return of either horse. FLEMING & HALL, Union Stock-Yards stables.

LOST—$2,000 CASH AROUND PUBLIC LIbrary or Open Board. A suitable reward for return. Address L 1, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN thoroughly acquainted in the dry goods business with a good house; has five years' experience, and speaks the German and French languages fluently; would be willing to work for moderate salary, with a chance for promotion. References given. Address H 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERman of 20 years, speaks English, who was formerly employed in one of the largest dry-goods stores in Vienna, to fix up show-windows in a dry goods or clothing store. K 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN who would like to connect himself with some good grocery or confectionery house; has had four years' experience as bookkeeper in grocery house, and one year on road for confectionery house; willing to do anything. Good reference. K 89, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a young man of steady habits and 15 years' general business experience, wholesale and retail; is active and industrious. Best of references. Address for one week, K 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced stenographer and typewriter; also quick and accurate at figures. City reference, last employer. Address K 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL bookkeeper and office manager; 12 years' experience with large mf'g co.; a hard worker. Excellent city references regarding character and capacity. Address K 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a grocery store, wholesale or retail: three years' experience. Can furnish reference from former employer. Address K 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as clerk, cashier, or assistant bookkeeper. Reference. Address L 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 25 as night clerk in hotel or some similar position. Reference from last place. Address L 3, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY IN WHOLEsale house; stock preferred: 17 years old. Can furnish references. K 75, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COATmaker in a country place. Address K 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS baker. Address K 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED man as assistant cook; willing to do any kind of work. References given. Address in rear of 555 West Jackson-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; good driver and groom. Best of city reference. Address K 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman of long experience; willing and obliging. Best city references. K 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GERman man (married) as coachman; willing to do general work; was five years in a private place. Address K 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business. Eight years of best references from two gentlemen. K 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN of seven years' experience. Best of reference from last place. Address O K 77, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN having three years' experience in manufacturing fruit-butter, jellies, and preserves of the finest quality. K 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR BY party acquainted with the city. First-class references given. Moderate salary expected. Address Box 312, La Porte, Ind.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL for general housework. 216 Sedgwick-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl to cook, wash, and iron. Reference. 3327 Portland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT girl for general housework. 104 Thirty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL AS COOK and laundress. Call at 1825 Butterfield-st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS one as second girl and the other to cook, wash and iron. 1529 Wabash-av. References.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook in a private family. 1913 Wabash-av.; rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL as a first-class cook, no washing, and by three colored girls to do second work. 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A WET-NURSE. Address KEPPEN, 56 Nineteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE ENTIRE charge of children and do light housework; four years' reference from present place. 2211 Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY to do office work, or as companion or nursery governess. Address K 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY typewriter; wages no object. K 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY TO DO writing or copying. Address L B, 95 North Clark.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE work; must be a good penman and come well recommended. Address in own handwriting, giving age, K 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO KEEP rubber stock in wholesale boot and shoe house; must have experience. References required. K 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO DO SHIPPING and packing for a publishing house. Address in own handwriting, giving age and salary wanted, K 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN A1 YOUNG MAN AS ASsistant bookkeeper for wholesale wine and liquor house; one who speaks German preferred. Address, with reference, K 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS clerk. Address K 87, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN AND agents, ladies or gentlemen, to sell on commission our line of duplicate and triplicate copying-books; used in every business. Call or write for circular. Commercial Publishing Co., 163 Randolph-st., Room 20.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING salesman; must have several years' experience on the road; must speak and write German fluently; state salary expected and territory visited. Answers not stating references, former occupation, and territory will not be noticed. Address L 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN TO sell goods on commission to the grocery trade in the States and Territories west of Omaha and Kansas City; one having an established route in some other business preferred. Answers must give all particulars as to present business, references, territory, etc. Address L 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN; GERMAN PREferred. L. SCHICK, 128 Lake-st.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DRESS-COAT MAKers; steady employment guaranteed; pay from $15 to $17 to No. 1 men. Address F. J. RAMGE, 1311 Farnam-st., Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—FORTY GRANITE PAVING block cutters. FORRESTAL & REILLY, Sauk Rapids, Minn.

WANTED—SEVERAL CLOCKMAKERS FOR French clocks. Only good ones need apply. Call at 45 Michigan-av. Geneva Clock Co.

WANTED—PRESSMAN; GOOD GORDON hand, at CLANCY'S, 13 Dearborn-st.; steady work.

WANTED—4 PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS in one of the leading stores of the city; must be competent to do all kinds of drapery and shade work. To industrious men we can offer steady work. Address, giving references, K 61, Tribune office.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY — A FIRST-class shirt-cutter, for custom work only, to go to Minneapolis. Address at once, stating experience, references, and salary wanted, A. E. BRANDT, Windsor European Hotel, city, or call in person between 12 and 1 o'clock at Room 113. BRANDT & BRYANT.

WANTED—TOOL-MAKERS AND MACHINists. Address Gem City Draw-Cut Mower Co., Quincy, Ill.

WANTED — ELECTROTYPE MOLDER—A first-class electrotype molder can get a good situation by writing to the Courier-Journal Job Rooms, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—PRESSMAN—GOOD CYLINDER pressman to go to Louisville, Ky. Address Courier-Journal Job Rooms, Louisville, Ky.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ANY MAN MAKING LESS than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons make 300 per cent profit and the plan saves time and mileage; persons well up in business will be given a better chance; $1 samples free. MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 21 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BY KOHL & MIDDLETON, ONE HUNDRED GENTLEMEN. One hundred men of all nationalities; men of all types; men of noble appearance; men of fine forms; men of handsome faces. Apply, immediately, at the business office of the South Side Dime Museum.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE EXPERIenced advertising solicitors of good address, tact, and energy, for a first-class specialty; good pay to the right men; those having experience only need apply from 12 to 1 or 4 to 5 p. m. at Room 30, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START a new business at their homes, easily learned in an hour. No peddling. 10 cents to 50 cents an hour made daytime or evening. Send 10 cents for twenty samples to commence work on. Address H. G. FAY, Rutland, Vermont.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS AND DIStrict managers for Gaskell's Compendium of Forms. Apply to G. W. BORLAND & CO., 103 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET salesmen to sell needle-package and other specialties that pay big; particulars free. C. M. LININGTON, 145 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — 3 YOUNG men to learn telegraphing; situations when competent. Apply to Superintendent Union Telegraph Company, 88 La Salle-st. Use elevator.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUTLER in private family. Apply, with references, at 402 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—IN CHICAGO REPORTER AND solicitor for a Boston commercial paper. J. B. MORRISON & CO., 25 Bromfield-st., Boston.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—COOK, CAPABLE AND WITH good recommendations; keep one other girl and man. Apply at 37 Twenty-second-st., between Calumet and Prairie-avs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework with good references. Address K 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in private family. 1813 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a near suburban town; also a man. Inquire at 341 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK in private family. Must have references. Apply at 1146 North Clark-st., Lake View.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO THORoughly understands cooking at 348 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL for private boarding-house. Call at 2225 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL for general housework. 2971 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK, WASHER, and ironer for general housework; small family; German preferred. References. 2960 Prairie-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY —3 YOUNG ladies to learn telegraphing; positions when qualified. Apply to Superintendent Union Telegraph Company, 88 La Salle-st. Use elevator.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $4,000—TO LOAN on furniture, machinery, warehouse receipts, sailing vessels, steamboats, etc., at lowest rates; also mortgages and notes bought; no delay. Call at 59 and 60 Reaper Block, Clark and Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal; pianos and other securities at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN MONEY in any amount on approved collaterals or any good security at low rates without commissions or delay. Room 73 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT AT REASONABLE RATES loaned on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity. W. ALLEY, 132 Dearborn-st., R. 4.

ANY AMOUNTS, $100 TO $1,500, TO LOAN on furniture, pianos, machinery, or other chattels, without removal or publicity. 102 Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON PIANOS AND furniture without removal. 133 South Clark-st. and 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE and pianos, without removal, at lowest rates; also on good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 29.

ANY SUM TO LOAN, IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT, on household goods, with or without removal. ARTHUR & CO., 116 East Randolph-st., Room 2.

CHAS. L. BOYD, MORTGAGE BANKER 154 Lake-st., has money to loan. No delay.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY property at current rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState. WALTER BUTLER, 99 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT on improved Chicago real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, Banker, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 1 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$600 FOR ONE year on personal property; can give good security. Address K 25, Tribune office.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL EState at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

$7,500 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT; cash in hand; can close immediately. H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Room 4, 82 Dearborn-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate at 6 per cent; money ready; sums to suit. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

44 RUSH-ST.—NICE ROOM AND BOARD for gent and wife or two gents.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT—A FURnished front alcove room with board.

266 ONTARIO-ST.—WELL-FURNISHED rooms, with board.

269 EAST INDIANA-ST.—FINE SOUTH-front rooms; second floor; bath same; fine location, near business centre; good table-board.

374 CHICAGO-AV.—AN ELEGANTLY FURnished front room with modern conveniences; superior table-board.

567 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD AND front alcove room or back room; conveniences.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND PLEASANT room and board with private family; good location North Side. K 66, Tribune office.

DEARBORN-AV., VICINITY OF WASHINGton Park—Private family have a very desirable second-story front room, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with references. Address F 34, Tribune office.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—LARGE AND small rooms, with or without board.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT and rear rooms, with board.

1301 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, with board; 15 minutes' walk from Madison-st.

2208 WABASH-AV., FLAT 1—FRONT room reasonable; good board; private family.

2253 CALUMET-AV.—FINE LARGE ALcove room with board after March 1.

West Side.

18 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND Washington—Large and well-furnished front alcove, with board; private family. References.

122 PARK-AV.—HANDSOME SUITE OF front rooms, with or without board; private family; desirable home for nice people.

WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; strictly private family; terms moderate. K 84, Tribune office.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts.—In business centre; accomodations for 300 guests; rooms from 50 cents to $1.50 per day; rooms with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $14 per week.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; a few pleasant rooms and suites now vacant; special terms made with families.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NO. 7 NORTH Clark-st.—Board, $4 to $8 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1 to $2 a week.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 182 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, in private family near I. C. R. R., between Thirty-first and Forty-third-sts. References exchanged. Address H 23, Tribune office.

PATENTS.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains American and foreign patents; local attorneys throughout the U. S. Offices: 184 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTY CONTROLLING VALUABLE AGENcies desires partner with $10,000 to $15,000; goods staple; handled by wholesale grocers. References exchanged. Address L 19, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—GENTLEMAN WITH from $10,000 to $15,000 in well-established and flourishing manufacturing business in this city. Good salesman and one who can devote his attention to the business preferred. Address K 9, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO EXTEND THE commission agency business for several Eastern houses, with $2,000, who can have sole management of disbursements if desired. K 73, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000 in established manufacturing business. K 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—HAVE A MONOPOLY patent all ready to introduce; want a man with $1,000 to take an interest; will pay very large. K 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER TO WORK ONE of the best marble quarries in Vermont. Partner can have charge of works. Address F. W. KROENKE, Lock Box 120, Buena Vista, Colo.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG LADY, STRANGER in the city, desires the acquaintance of a gentleman with means; object, matrimony. K 91, Tribune.

PERSONAL—THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD like to correspond with some refined and cultivated young ladies; object, matrimony. Address L 7, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—CHICK: WRITE ME WHERE you are. It will be strictly confidential. Will protect and help you. CULLY, New York.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—FINE CASSIMERE PANTS, custom-made, at $12; will sell at $5.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS—$35 custom-made suit for $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—BARGAINS IN FINE PANTS—Just received at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS—The very latest styles in two, three, or four-button cutaway frock coats, made from the best foreign fabrics; $20 for coat and vest, ordered for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SATIN-LINED, CUStom-made suit (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS—$10 for a spring overcoat, imported (West of England) Melton, made for $30; a great bargain. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS—$24 will buy a spring overcoat, imported Dublin corkscrew, full silk roll, satin-lined, made for $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $55; will sell if we can fit you for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS—Spring suits—$25 for a handsome imported hairline cassimere suit, ordered for $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED, 4-BUTTON cutaway coat and vest at $15. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS—Full dress suits for sale or to hire at one-third value. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE overcoat, in six shades, corkscrew worsted, and well worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS—$10 custom-made pants for $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—NOTICE—$8.50 BUYS A FINE all-wool spring overcoat (custom made), worth $20. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS—$6 for custom-made pants ordered for $12. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR SPRING OVERcoat, imported goods, silk-lined throughout, satin sleeve lining, custom made, $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS—$8 custom-made pants for $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — $15 GIVES YOU CHOICE of 12 styles spring overcoats, beautiful garments, custom made for no less than $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Bldg.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS—$20 for a custom-made suit ordered for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A FINE ALL-WOOL Melton spring overcoat (in all shades), silk serge roll, custom made at $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS—Imported cassimere or worsted suits, satin lined, ordered for $65, at $30. These goods are decided bargains if we can fit you. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FULL-DRESS SUITS TO HIRE or for sale at one-third value. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Bldg.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS—High art, elegant garments, genuine misfits from all the leading tailors at one-third value. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS, in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsted, at $7. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS—Spring overcoats, the very latest and correct styles; must be seen to be appreciated. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe, opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$17.50 WILL BUY AN IMported Oxford mixed corkscrew spring overcoat (silk-lined), custom made for no less than $50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MERCHANT TAILOR MISFITS—Spring season novelties in plain and fancy suits; silk and satin lined in sack or frock coat. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS AT $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CHEAPEST SAMPLE-ROOM IN CITY, DOing $60 daily. Price, $2,800. CHAPLIN & MURPHY, 81 Clark-st., Room 39.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF GENERAL MERchandise and store-room; best location in town; doing a leading business; no better point for trade can be found in Western Iowa. Call on or address for terms and particulars SCOTT BROS., Mapleton, Ia., Monroe Co.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE BOOK AND JOB printing-office with every requisite. A bargain for cash. Address H 100, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LIVERY AND BOARDING stable, 13 to 17 South Ada-st., doing good business; long lease; stock mostly new; good reason for selling. F. T. McCARTHY.

FOR SALE—GROCERY—STOCK ABOUT $750, including fixtures; good stand and business. D 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEAT-MARKET ON WEST Side; large cash trade; next large grocery stock. D 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A RESTAURANT ON NORTH Side: rent $35; doing good business. Address D 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK ON ONE OF the best corners on the West Side; fine location. Address D 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES; ALL cash trade; rent $20; price, with horse and wagon, about $2,000. D 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY ON NORTH SIDE; will invoice about $1,300; good business. D 25, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF GROCERIES ON Milwaukee-av.; good, steady trade. Address D 22, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SMALL BUSINESS, ESTABlished ten years, is offered at a bargain. Apply at 711 West Madison-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—A 30-ROOM HOTEL, near Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad depot; accommodates from 100 to 150 persons in dining-room each meal; has been run for 9 years; good bar trade; reason for selling, tired of business. Apply at 488 South State-st., opposite Eldridge court.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE; big bargain; price $1,100. Address K 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO INVEST $500 IN A GOOD business. We are not particular about its nature. Must be first-class and in good location. CHAPLIN & MURPHY, 81 Clark-st., Room 39.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY store; can pay $2,800 cash down. CHAPLIN & MURPHY, 81 Clark-st., Room 39.

WANTED—MEN WITH CAPITAL TO form stock company with existing firm manufacturing an article largely used for building purposes; it pays to investigate. K 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $350 CAN MAKE a good trade today. Address K 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $500 TO BUY and push an advertising enterprise in which returns are soon and sure; will put up same amount. Hours, 12 to 2. 69 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

MUSICAL.

ORGANIST WANTED—FOR KNOX CHURCH, Winnipeg. Apply, stating salary, with credentials, to E. THOMPSON, Box 1035, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 12-ROOM THREE-story and basement marble-front house at 2251 South Park-av. This house has all modern improvements, a splendid location, and is convenient to steam and cable cars. Will rent from April 1; also an elegant 8-room two-story marble-front house at 214 Thirty-seventh-st., and a 7-room two-story and basement brick house at 3647 Stanton-av. Those houses have all modern improvements and a very desirable location. Can find keys at 16 Groveland-court. Inquire of R. J. Walsh, 114 State-st., Pardridges' Dry-Goods Store. Apply in the afternoon.

TO RENT—HOUSE, D. K. & P. ON FIRST floor, furnished, on Calumet-av., for $60; 14-room house (three reserved) on Lake-av., furnished, for $90; 13-room house on Harrison-st., $83; large rooming house on Wabash-av. with entirely new furniture for sale. The most elegant house on Michigan-av. with furniture and profitable rooming business for sale—a number of like houses. JOSEPH WARBURTON & Co., 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—HOUSE NO. 2,811 Calumet-av.; 2-story and basement brick: 12 rooms, in nice order. BOGUE & HOYT, 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1605 WABASH-AV.; IMMEdiate possession. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—24 THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—TEN-room brick house, near cable and steam-cars, $35; possession now. M. ALMY, 77 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV. AND EDA-ST.—New brick houses with furnace and gas-fixtures, $35. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

North Side.

TO RENT—2 OCTAGON BRICK HOUSES, 10 rooms each, Orchard-st., west of Lincoln Park; one block to cars. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—CASS-ST., NEAR INDIANA—14-room house, completely furnished; 2-year lease; furniture must be bought. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—72 LAFLIN-ST., 2-STORY AND basement stone-front, with all modern improvements, from 1st of March next. Apply at ALLAN PINKERTON'S office, 191 and 193 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY R. J. DOWNEY & CO., 243 State-st.: Twenty-ninth-st., 6-room furnished flat, $30. Wabash-av., 4 rooms unfurnished, $35. 218 State-st., suite of 2 rooms.

TO RENT—1460 WABASH-AV.—UP-STAIRS flat, 12 rooms, nice order, $50 per month. Apply from 9 to 12 to W. S. HALL, 75 Madison-st., Room 28.

TO RENT—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 86 Washington-st.: Very choice flats on Thirty-seventh-court, near Wabash-av.; halls entirely separate: all modern conveniences; cheap.

North Side.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT NO. 20 GRANT-ST., 6 rooms, bath, etc.; key in second flat. GODFREY SCHMID, Room 14, 79 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—5-ROOM BRICK FLAT, FIRST floor No. 1326 West Lake-st., with all modern improvements, $18 per month. M. I. STORY, 162 La Salle-st., Room 43.

TO RENT—881 VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER Irving-place, new 7-room flats, etc., $20 and $25. 13½ and 20 Diller-st., near 898 Fulton, 4 and 5-room flats, $15 and $18. 514 Hubbard-st., 4-room flats, $12. 96 North Western-av., cottage and large lot, $15. Apply on premises or to W. GRAY BROWN, 1006 Van Buren, or Room 15, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-first-st.—A nicely-furnished room, in a small private family, to one or two gentlemen. Gas, bath, hot and cold water. Good table board near. HOWARD HALL, Room 2, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED, PLEASant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, with alcove, at 74 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—1423 WABASH-AV., NICELY furnished rooms well lighted and heated; gas and bath; board if desired.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE or single, all modern improvements, at 1709 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—363 EAST OHIO-ST.—HANDsomely furnished room; furnace, gas, hot and cold water, use of bath.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN, THREE ROOMS; furniture (all new) for sale; rent $13. 125 Thirty-fifth-st., one block from Cottage Grove-av. cars. E. F. MILLER.

TO RENT—194 MICHIGAN-AV. (BEAURIvage)—Front parlor; every modern convenience; business gentleman preferred. Flat 14.

West Side.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE OF EXCEEDingly desirable rooms with every improvement, with or without board; private family; location and surroundings strictly first-class; parties in pursuit of a nice, permanent home, now or later, will find this a rare opportunity. H B 1, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE ALCOVE ROOM, HANDsomely furnished; private family. No. 770 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NEATly furnished, suitable for two: also single front room; all modern improvements; terms reasonable. Inquire at 476 West Madison-st., first flat.

North Side.

TO RENT—A NEWLY-FURNISHED FRONT room with fire, suitable for two gentlemen, for $2 per week each. 100 La Salle-av., second flat.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—TWO large and one single at 276 Chestnut-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOM. 280 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—TWENTY FEET OF SHELVING and counter room and part of show window in a good location on Wabash-av., suitable for retail stationery, art materials, sheet music, or similar business. Address K 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 209 WABASH-AV., 23x180 feet; lighted by a large skylight; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF A LARGE CENTRALly-located store, especially adapted for sewing machines, artist's materials and pictures, and drapery or upholstery business. Apply to J. C. SAMPSON & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE 203 WABASH-av., near Adams-st. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—NEW YORK BRANCH HOUSES or wholesale commission in dry goods can obtain first-class location on Wabash-av. by addressing K 83, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NICE STORE 630 WEST VAN BUren-st., in new brick block; will be put in thorough order; $25 per month; also small flat in rear, $12. Apply from 9 to 12 to W. S. HALL, 75 Madison-st., Room 28.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND ROOM AND FLOOR of 12 rooms. Inquire at 194 Clark-st., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT OFFICE ON the first floor; very desirable for bankers, brokers, or insurance office; also one up stairs, 94 Washington-st. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 3 ROOMS, WITH vault, on second floor. Dearborn Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts. W. R. CONDICT, Room 13, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN CARPETED office; steam, water elevator. 90, 163 Randolph.

TO RENT—OFFICES NOW BEING FITTED up, second floor northwest corner State and Jackson-sts. Apply at Room 14, 70 Madison-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—THE THREE LOFTS, EACH 40X160, of 75 and 77 Randolph-st. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT— HOUSES, FLATS, SUITES OF Rooms, and offices and stores all over West Side; price ranging from $8 to $75 per month; if you want to rent anything or have anything rented, call and see us. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—LARGE BARN, WITH YARD and all conveniences. Rear 300 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN, 6 STALLS; REAR of 1632 Indiana-av. C. B. SAWYER, Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PARTIES WANTING HOUSES from May 1 will do well to see our list at office or leave their applications with us. We are renting in all parts of the city and suburbs. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 16, members Real-Estate Board.

TO RENT—I HAVE TWO VERY NICE large front rooms to rent to gentleman or man and wife until April 1 at greatly reduced rates; also first-class board. Address K 57, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x168, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.; a fine, strong building; light on three sides and suitable for manufacturing or jobbing purposes. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—MAY 1, 1884—SMALL house on South Side or in Kenwood, convenient to Illinois Central trains. Address F. L. B., 107 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED flat or small cottage by a responsible party. Address, stating terms, etc., K 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN GOOD LOCALIty, 1 or 2 connected stores for a department business, with 1 or 2 flats above if possible; will take possession at once or any time between now and the 1st of May. K 99, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:

NORTH SIDE.

La Salle-av., 3-story fine residence, $14,000.
Elm-st., 3-story stone-front, in flats, $10,500.
Nice corner residence on Cass-st., $11,400.
Superior-st., corner residence, only $11,000.
North Clark-st., 3-story, in flats, $10,500.
Chestnut-st., near Dearborn-av., two brick residences, both for $15,000.
Huron-st., 3 stories, in flats, $14,000.
Nice brick residence on Lincoln-av., $7,000.
3-story marble-front, fronting Lincoln Park, $9,500.
Pine-st., corner residence, and 30-foot lot, $17,000.
A block of 3 3-story brick houses in 9 flats near Lincoln Park, rented for $2,800; $21,000.

SOUTH SIDE.

150x160 Michigan-av., near Forty-ninth-st., $80 per foot.
25x180 feet on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth, $375 per foot.
50x150 on State-st., near Twenty-fifth, cheap.
50x160 on State-st., near Forty-third.
104x120 on State-st., near Fifty-first.
50x165 on State-st., near Sixty-first, a bargain.

WEST SIDE.

West Madison-st., 2 3-story stone-fronts, stores, and flats above, rent $2,400; price $22,500.
Fine residence on Harrison, near Oakley, $8,400.
60x100 feet corner Van Buren-st. and Western-av., $6,000.
3 25-foot lots on Western-av., near Twelfth, $900 each.
And lots of other bargains.
E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER of houses for sale in all divisions of the city; prices from $2,000 to $100,000; can suit the most fastidious. Call and get prices and location. C. H. GAUBERT, 97 Washington-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE— 228 South Leavitt-st., a 10-room brick house; lot 25x125, with two fronts; rented for $450, and will sell for $4,000, half cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. 36 Evergreen-place, near Oakley-av., and on south side of Campbell Park; 2-story brick in two flats; rented for $36 per month; will sell for $3,500. 30 and 32 Osborne-st., between Indiana and Ohio, a double 2-story brick in 8 flats, 3 rooms each; rented for $80 per month; will sell for $7,000; this is a good investment. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE— CHEAP LOTS, WEST SIDE, WELL LOCATED. Van Buren-st., near California-av., $750. Monroe-st., near California-av., $700. One fine lot with 2 fronts on Monroe and Barry Point road, $850. A fine corner, 44 feet, Madison-st. Barry Point road and California-av. Several of those deep lots left on Taylor-st., near Lincoln, south front, $800, and a fine list of other lots and houses and lots. Call and see what we have. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE— FINE BUILDING LOTS—WEST SIDE. Southwest corner of Van Buren and Throop-sts.; 50x70 or 110. 441 West Jackson-st., 50x120, with or without building. Southeast corner Lake and Curtis-sts., 50x100, with two buildings or without. Two fine lots on Seeley-av., near Jackson-st. Several fine lots on Harrison-st., near Leavitt. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—ON WESTERN-AV.—50 FEET front, with a brick block; $3,200. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—172 PARK-AV.—A COTTAGE with 20-years' ground lease. H. A. GOODRICH, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—NO. 625 NORTH Hoyne-av., a 2-story brick residence, octagon front; substantially built; water and sewer complete; gas-pipes all in; grained black-walnut throughout; a good lot, 25x160; near Wicker Park; immediate possession; owner wants to sell at once; price $4,000. Make an offer to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST SIDE—TWO-STORY brick building, with store, and flats over; $3,150. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 154 Lake-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—STONE-FRONT house, No. 2233; price $14,000, only $3,000 cash, balance at 6 per cent. Michigan-av., No. 2502, very desirable for a small family; price, $9,000. Rush-st., No. 65, 12 rooms, in good order; price, $12,500. Groveland Park-av., stone-front, $8,000. Michigan-av., four houses north of Twenty-second-st.; prices from $15,000 to $30,000. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—COLLEGE-PLACE, 50 FEET, cheap; opposite University. Rhodes-av., 100x164 feet, corner Thirty-third-st. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—3238 CALUMET-AV.—2-STORY and cellar brick: $7,500. 3245 Forest-av., 9-room brick, in elegant order, hardwood floors in basement; only $5,500. 3360 Forest-av., 2-story, 12-room frame, brick basement; $4,750. GIBBS & CALKINS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE ON Michigan-boulevard, between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts. 81 Clark-st., Room 42.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—AN ELEgant piece of property, lately built, bringing an annual rental of $50,000, near the new Board of Trade; is to be sold at a great sacrifice within seven days; will net 10 per cent on investment; amount required $50,000 to $75,000; this property is not in the hands of any real-estate agent. Address K 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT FOR A TERM OF years—On Washington-st., between Franklin and Market, lot 80x190 feet, south front. Inquire at P. & J. CASEY'S, 147 and 149 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., 33X112 FEET, 26 feet north of Twentieth-st., at a bargain to join in building next lot. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—3619 DEARBORN-ST.—THE best new brick improvements on the street, two-story brick barn; a grand investment, a great bargain. Call at Room 54, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—3929 ELLIS-AV.—9-ROOM, TWO-story and concrete cellar brick; 5 rooms on main floor; all improvements; lot 35x180; one block from steam and street cars, boulevards, etc. W. G. BAKER, 99 Washington-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., west front, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth-sts., at a bargain if taken at once. PIERCE & WARE.

FOR SALE—$6,000—1334 FORTIETH-ST.—11-room frame; bath, furnace, etc.; stable; lot 30x180 to alley; convenient to M. S. and I. C. suburban trains, cable cars, etc. W. G. BAKER, 99 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—
One 8-room house, brick basement, lot 75x125, $3,000.
One 8-room house, stone basement, 40x125, $3,500.
One 7-room brick house, lot 25x140, $2,000.
One 9-room house, brick basement, and barn, 63x120, $6,000.
One 7-room house, 40x120, $3,000.
One 6-room cottage, 25x125, $1,400.
One 4-room house, 26x125, $1,400.
A large number of improved property in addition to the above; also vacant lots in all parts of town; houses built on easy payments; stores and dwellings to rent. ISAAC DRAKE, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE, RENT OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES, lots and acres at Hinsdale. The lowest price and best suburb. D. L. PERRY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY AT EVANSTON, Ravenswood, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 19 Tribune Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—100 ACRE FARM ONLY ONE hour and fifteen minutes' ride from Chicago, on lake shore, in the beautiful city of Waukegan, 5,000 inhabitants, five minutes' drive from the depot; a delightful situation for a gentleman who wishes to engage in the fancy stock line and yet attend to his city business; ten trains to and from Chicago every day; the improvements are first-class: 15-room residence; 8-room tenant-house, barns, sheds, etc., etc. In fact it is a "home" in every sense of the word, and must be seen to be appreciated. Additional to the above are 5 mineral "springs" which are noted for their great worth in medicinal properties. A great bargain at $15,000. Easy terms if desired. Further information can be had of J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM, 24 ACRES, KANE County, Illinois; 20 rods from school and post-office; fine house, 11 rooms, and barn; splendid orchard; fine healthy location. Will be sold cheap if taken immediately. J. H. KEELER, 157 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMPROVED and unimproved land in Knox County, Nebraska. Will take merchandise. Address R. E. W. SPARGUR, Niobrara, Neb.

FOR SALE— Mineral lands—30,000 acres of choice coal lands, heavily timbered with long-leaf pine, in the Warrier coalfields. Apply for particulars to FRIEDMAN & LOVEMAN, Tuskaloosa, Ala.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$25 PER acre—An improved stock farm of 1,000 acres at Glidden, Carroll County, Iowa. Address E. LOCKE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN ORCHARD OF 80 acres, with railroad station on the property, is offered at a great sacrifice by owner. C. HAYWOOD, 85 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BETWEEN WILMETTE AND Rogers Park, for cash customer, house with large grounds. J. C. MAGILL & CO., 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMERS WHO are anxious to invest, both business and residence property, West Side. Owners wishing to realize will please let us hear from them. We make West Side property a specialty. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH about $3,000 or $5,000; will pay $1,000 cash; balance at reasonable interest. Address L 4, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st.; best advice on love, marriage, sickness, family or business; hours 9 to 5. Call or write.

GO AND SEE PROF. WARRING, MEDIUM AND REAL ASTROLOGER, AT 1522 WABASH-AV. $5,000 to any one who can equal him in telling the past, present, and future, causing speedy marriages, bringing separated together, and in business affairs whose advice is invaluable. He tells consulter's name in full, and is the only person who can do so. Warring asks no questions and uses no cards of any description in his profession. Satisfaction given or no pay. Fee—Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $1.

MISS ASTOR, MEDIUM—ELECTRO-MAGnetic remedies. 173 West Madison-st., one flight

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT
W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S,
CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.,
can be found the
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UNRIVALED PIANOS.
GRANDS, SQUARE GRANDS, UPRIGHTS.
AWARDED THE PREFERENCE BY MUSICAL ARTISTS IN THE OLD AND NEW WORLD.
THE "EMERSON PIANO."
This favorite New England instrument, so familiar to the cultivated household in thirty years of service, admired for the integrity of its construction.
THE W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S
ORGANS.
Excelling all others in beauty, volume, and power of tone. Best made.
We are now able to fill all orders for our new styles of
PIANO STOOLS,
at prices that defy competition.
Dealers and agents can have catalogue and price-list sent on application.
A LARGE STOCK OF RICH EMBROIDERED PIANO COVERS.
PIANOS AND ORGANS
TUNED AND REPAIRED
BY SKILLFUL WORKMEN.
NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT.
NEW ORGANS TO RENT.
A few SECOND-HAND Upright Pianos at bargains.
Cash or time payments.
New and second-hand pianos sold on installments if required.
New and second-hand organs sold on installments if required.

A. REED & SON'S PIANOS, MADE WITH perfect scales; strong tone of singing quality; easy touch; guaranteed to stand in tune and render 30 years' service; very latest style of cases; sold at cash prices on monthly payments if desired; old pianos taken in exchange. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

AT ADAM SCHAAF'S PIANO-ROOMS CAN be found a fine selection of first-class new and second-hand pianos. Get my prices at warerooms 276 West Madison-st.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION, ATTENTION—SQUARE PIANOS, good as new, $150 to $200; $10 monthly payments. PARLOR ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS, $30 cash and $5 monthly payments. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS—NEW UPRIGHT pianos, rosewood case, $165. For the next thirty days we will sell you pianos to reduce our stock at any reasonable offer. Call and get a big bargain. Payments to suit purchaser. C. H. FEST & CO., 260 State-st.

BEFORE REMOVAL I WILL SELL CHICKering upright piano, slightly used; do. Mathushek; do. Steinway square, and several other makes at low prices and easy terms. Pianos for rent. WM. R. PROSSER, 215 State-st.

ENGEL & SCHAFF PIANOS

Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 159 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS' PIANOS are fully indorsed by eminent artists and are in use in thousands of families, schools, and seminaries in all parts of the United States and give perfect satisfaction. Sold on small monthly payments, if desired, at cash prices. Warerooms 276 West Madison-st. ADAM SCHAAF.

GREAT CLEARING SALE OF NEW AND second-hand Eastern-made pianos—some slightly used—regardless of cost on terms to suit. No reasonable offer refused at 159 State-st. ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS. These pianos have stood the test of FIFTY YEARS, And are not surpassed by any in the world. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS, UPRIGHT and square; large stock on hand; also pianos to rent. JOHN A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT—New organs to rent. Second-hand instruments for sale on easy payments. Second-hand pianos and organs taken in exchange. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Corner State and Adams-sts.

ON TIME—THE EASIEST PAYMENT PIANO house in the West is ADAM SCHAAF'S, corner of West Madison and Morgan-sts.

ROOT AND SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE, Managers—Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. Some second-hand pianos of standard makes, good as new, at half their value. New pianos of the best makes, at lowest prices for cash, or easy payments. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-st. Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as Steinway pianos.

INSTRUCTION.

MEISTERSCHAFT SCHOOL of MODERN LANGUAGES, AT WEBER MUSIC-HALL, Corner Wabash-av. and Jackson-st. New classes in French, German, and Spanish will be formed during this week. Pupils learn to speak from the very beginning in long and connected sentences. Terms very reasonable. A gratis trial lesson to all serious applicants daily from 2 to 5 p. m. at the school, and from 8 to 9 p. m. at 250 North Wells-st. This school is specially indorsed and recommended by Dr. Rich. S. Rosenthal, the author of the renowned "Meisterschaft System." S. S. SWANSON, Principal.

SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION— H. M. DICKSON, Director, 170 State-st., Chicago. Spring term March 1. Delsarte system of gesture in practical use. Pupils qualified for teachers, dramatic readers, etc. Many free advantages. Send for circular.

SHORTHAND DEPARTMENT CHICAGO Athenæum, 50 Dearborn-st., day and evening; terms moderate; Munson's system. Apply to Superintendent, or HARRY F. LEE, Principal.

STANDARD SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND typewriting. Individual attention. Lessons by mail. S. S. BENTON, Principal. 243 State-st.

TELEGRAPHING TAUGHT ON OUR lines, day or evening. Apply Superintendent Union Telegraph Co., 88 La Salle-st. Use elevator.

THE GRAHAM SHORTHAND SCHOOL—Shorthand thoroughly and practically taught. A. W. DOW, Central Music-Hall.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND-SCHOOL—TEN weeks, $15, $20. Typewriting to pupils, free; to others, $5 per month. Circulars sent when requested. First National Bank Building. MR. and MRS. HANNA.

VIOLIN LESSONS GIVEN BY PROF. A. Byrne, Principal first violin of McVicker's Theatre. 415 West Van Buren-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—The largest and best assortment of express, grocery, milk, and hotel wagons in Chicago. Also three fine trucks; must be sold at some price; twenty horses fit for all use. Fifty open and top buggies, carriages, coupes, etc., horses and wagons to let, advances made. H. C. WALKER, 249, 251, 253, and 255 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WORK HORSE WEIGHing about 1,200 lbs. S. BROWN, 179 Michigan-av.

WANTED—HORSE, PHAETON, OR BUGGY, and harness; must be a nice rig; a small horse would do if a good traveler; to owner I will loan some money, or purchase, if cheap, for spot cash. K 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OLD NEWSPAPERS IN CLEAN, good condition, suitable for laundries, furniture dealers, etc., in lots of 500 or over, at 50 cents per 100, delivered. Address 215 Illinois-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—3 FINE BILLIARD, 4 pool, and 2 parlor billiard-tables; new and second-hand pool-balls. 283 South Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—OUR FRAME MACHINE-SHOP and foundry (buildings to be removed from premises), corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts; also 30 horse-power engine and boiler in good running order. Ætna Iron Works. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1872; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

SAFES—WE ARE OFFERING OUR NEW Detroit steel flange safes, as also an assortment of Hall, Diebold, McNeale & Urban, Mosler, and Cincinnati safes at very low prices for cash. J. GREENHOOD & CO., General Agents Detroit safes, 34 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED FARM, or for sale at a low figure, ten acres, clear, near Milwaukee and Kimball-avs. P. A. GEORGE, 54 Reaper Block.

BOOKS.

OLD BOOKS—ENTIRE LIBRARIES, MAGazines, antique curios any kind; cash paid for them. CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A 9-room house and basement at a very reasonable price; corner brick building. Inquire at 16 Twenty-second-st. in store.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF SIX-ROOM flat, complete for housekeeping, at a bargain. 88 Centre-st., second flat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement; best of care and professional attendance. 442 West Van Buren-st.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILLIFORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING FOR sidewalks, floors, etc. J. B. HURLBUT, Manager, 116 Washington-st., Room 13.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MILLER, doctress and midwife, 653 West Monroe-st.

NEXT OF KIN WANTED— If John and Edward Marks (or either of them) who left Ireland about twenty-eight years ago, and were last heard of about fifteen years ago, and were then residing in Brooklyn, will communicate with the undersigned, they will hear of something to their great advantage. WILLIAM MOONEY, Solicitor, 16 Fleet-st., Dublin, Ireland.

NOTICE—PRINCE ALBERT SUITS OR coats and vests—serge or satin-lined—at one-third their value. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PROPOSALS FOR THE COMPLETION OF carpenter work of 12 flats on Quincy-st., near Halsted, will be received within 3 days. Plans at 4 West Madison-st. S. STRAUS.

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION—UNclaimed dividends—Last call—By order of court made Dec. 17, 1883, all of the 7 dividends amounting to 48 8-10 per cent remaining undrawn, will after March 15, 1884, be used to pay the 8th dividend to those depositors only who have drawn all of said 7 dividends. LUCIUS B. OTIS, Receiver of The State Savings Institution, Room 1, 142 La Salle-st., Chicago; up-stairs. J. L. HIGH, Solicitor.

STAMPS—150 VAR., 28C; 4 EGYPT, 6C; 3 Siam, 12c; 15 Spain, 10c, etc. Albums. Call for catalogue. 146 La Salle-st., near Madison.

TO RENT— GERMICIDES.

THE GERMICIDE prevents all danger from sewer-gas, bad odors, etc. Every house should have them. Cost $ for placing, $1 a month for inspection. It saves its cost every year. Keeps the house sweet and the family healthy. You should not live in a house without a Germicide. Address 305 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN ELECTRIC BATTERY, AN encyclopedia, or a music-box, in trade for silver stem-winding watch. Address K 35, Tribune.

WANTED—ALL WHO WISH FINE MERchant-tailor misfits at prices less than ready-made clothing, if we can fit you. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 168 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL BAKERY, or to rent a place where there is an oven. K, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A LARD KETtle from 40 to 120 gallons. Address K, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO KNOW THE WHEREabouts of John Ryan, who left Hummelstown, Cincinnati, July 4, on which day his wife and children reached Cincinnati. Address Mrs. JOHN RYAN, Box 390, Cincinnati, O.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Wants Arthur Continued.

GRAND CROSSING, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In reading your paper I take quite an interest in the many suggestions as to who will be nominated for our next President. Can you find in the history of our country a man who has taken the Presidential chair under the peculiar circumstances that C. A. Arthur did? What did he not have to contend with? Has he not redeemed himself from the vile slander? If so, why all this useless twaddle? "United we stand, divided we fall." It is a cry for Blaine, and Payne, and then a Lincoln again. Now, why not let C. A. Arthur remain? A READER.

A Card from Mr. Withrow.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—During my absence from the city some days since a statement appeared in your columns which assumed to present the facts in the case of Allen vs. Withrow, recently decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. It represented, among other things, that my interest in the property in dispute was worth $100,000. The truth is, that it had been appraised at less than half that sum and was actually worth about one-third. This is mentioned as a sample of the accuracy of the article's statements.

Inquiry disclosed the fact that the article was collated from the argument of Allen's counsel, whose statement of facts as the counsel found them in the record did not accord with those found by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa and by the Supreme Court of the United States.

I do not suppose that either THE TRIBUNE or the public are interested in my private affairs, and for that reason I shall refrain from troubling them with the details of this case.

If any persons shall, because of their knowledge of the parties or for other reasons, be interested in this private litigation, it is suggested they will find a more reliable statement of the facts in the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court than in the statement made by the lawyer who was defeated. THOS. F. WITHROW.

Sad Consequences of the Discovery of Tin in the United States.

RIVERSIDE, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The discovery of tin in North Carolina, noted in yesterday's TRIBUNE, may seem to some of immense value to the country. A few sentences, however, will suffice to show that it will doubtless prove a great disaster to every user of tinware from New York to San Francisco.

The tin industry will of course come under the head of "infant industries" and will demand all the protection usually accorded to infants. One of our oldest industries, the iron and steel, protests that it cannot survive even with the help of a tariff averaging 33.41 per cent. The infant surely cannot grow unless granted a tariff of at least 75 per cent. That alone will be sufficient to enable imported Slavs and Bohemians to compete with the "pauper labor" of English tin mines.

Then again, being the only mine of the kind yet know in our country, it will be subject to monopoly. Tin will here command the highest price possible under the existing tariff, and abroad will sell so cheap as to compete with the products of European mines. The history of the copper industry will be repeated.

What then are we to use for cooking utensils? Copper, of course, we do not use. We let the foreigners have that cheap and dispense with it at home.

Earthenware and stoneware we cannot well use for that pays a tariff of 25 per cent ad valorem.

Our iron interests are few and are very heavy with the tariff.

But tin has been the chief ornament of our kitchens. Tin has been cheap; tin has been plenty.

We have thrown our old tins in the alley and stocked our pantry by exchanging the contents of a rag-bag.

We have put up our fruit in tin; our boys have made merry with tin musical instruments.

We are not selfish, but truly patriotic, and can sacrifice much for the development of our industries and the interests of our industries, but how can we dispense with cheap tin? Respectfully yours, EMMA M[illegible].

CONSUL-GENERAL POMEROY BANQUETED.

Last evening H. H. the Khedive entertained at a state banquet Mr. G. P. Pomeroy, Agent and Consul-General Egypt for the United States of America. Covers were laid for twenty-eight. The guests comprised all the Cabinet Ministers and the chief officials of the household of his Highness, and the American guests were Mr. Comanos, Vice-Consul-General for the United States, and Mrs. Comanos; Mr. Batcheller, Judge of the Tribunal of First Instance at Cairo; Mrs. and Miss Batcheller; and Mr. E. E. Farman, Judge of the Tribunal of First Instance at Alexandria. Mme. de Martino Bey was the only other lady present. Mr. Barringer, Counselor at the Court of Appeal, and Mrs. Barringer had been invited, but owing to the indisposition of Mr. Barringer they were unable to attend. The private band of his Highness played the American National Hymn as the guests entered the dining-room and performed a choice selection of music during the dinner. The palace was brilliantly illuminated both inside and out.—*The Egyptian Gazette, Feb. 2.*

It is the first time that a grand official dinner has been given at the palace in honor of the diplomatic agent of the United States. This exception in favor of M. de Pomeroy need not, however, astonish us, being given the warm sympathies which the representative in Egypt of the great American Republic has won by his amenity and his perfect tact.—*Translated from the Le Bosphore Egyptien.*

Burnett's Cocoaine Has Received Universal Indorsement.

No other preparation possesses such remarkable properties for embellishing and strengthening the hair and rendering it dark and glossy. It cures baldness and eradicates dandruff.

Burnett's *Flavoring Extracts* are the best.